

VOL. XXXVI

NUMBER 6

# McCALL'S MAGAZINE



QUEEN OF FASHION



FEBRUARY  
1909

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## THE AUTHOR OF THIS COURSE

Our readers will be interested to learn of the signal success of a western woman who had the initiative to test a new and somewhat unique idea—teaching dressmaking by correspondence. Only a few years ago, Miss Pearl Merwin, now supervisor of the American College of Dressmaking, was modestly but successfully doing such sewing as came to her, as a natural result of the merits of her work. A college-bred woman herself, she conceived the idea of putting her knowledge and experience into the hands of those less favored, by crystallizing it into a series of lessons which could be successfully taught and easily learned by mail. She commenced advertising in a small way, until the practicality of the idea was fully demonstrated. Her advertising may now be seen in all the leading magazines. She has over 10,000 students and graduates throughout the country, and the product of her pen is widely sought. She is a striking example of the new woman—not, however, of the mannish sort—who has "come up out of the ranks" largely by her own efforts, and that by confining her work wholly within the generally conceded province of feminine endeavor. "Human Life," December, 1907.

## What Are These Lessons Worth?

Our students say in recent letters: "I would not exchange the knowledge I have gained for double its cost." "I would not take \$50 for what I have learned." "I have made 25 waists (6 silk ones) all perfect fits." "I just saved the price of my course by making my own silk dress." "I have saved a large dressmaker's bill by doing my own sewing."

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Dear Teacher: I am very glad I have just finished my course, and I feel I have accomplished a great deal and I thank you ever and ever so much for your kindness. Since I have been studying this system I have made five whole suits, two white waists, a whole dress and one skirt for the dress, a coat for one customer, one suit of black lawn for another, a black lawn waist for another, a graduating dress and a black brilliantine skirt. I remain your grateful pupil,  
(Miss) ANNA LOMBARD.  
Berkeley, N. Y.

## Has a Good Position

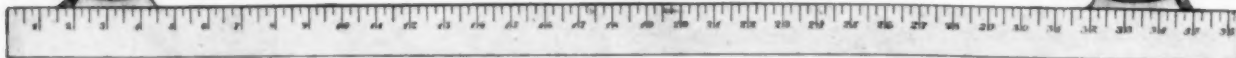
Dear Miss Merwin: Your letter received and will answer at once. No, I am not looking for a position as I have a very good one now, but, of course, if I should get a better one would accept it. Will be glad to receive letters from any of the dressmakers, and I wish to thank you for your kindness. I am glad that I enrolled as a student of your college, and am very much pleased with the system. It is all that it represents itself to be. Yours truly,  
(Miss) IRENE SMITH.

The book illustrated above will be sent to you FREE. At an expense of thousands of dollars this College has published 100,000 of these copyrighted books to advertise the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DRESSMAKING, and—while they last—will send you a copy FREE. Write for it today. One copy only to each woman. Requests will be filled in the order received.

**AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING**

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Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.





# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

(The Queen of Fashion)

THE McCALL COMPANY, Publishers, 236 to 246 West 37th St., New York City

JAS. H. OTTLEY, Pres. and Treas.  
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We want ladies, men, girls and boys in every town and city in the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for McCALL'S MAGAZINE. On three pages in the back of this magazine are described many handsome articles that we offer for two or more subscriptions. To those who prefer cash, we pay a liberal commission on each subscription. We fill all orders promptly and always treat our customers courteously.

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It describes hundreds of expensive and useful articles, offered free—nearly everything you can think of.

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## THE MARCH McCALL'S

will contain

- The Advance Spring Fashions for Old and Young.  
The New Spring Millinery.—Beautifully illustrated by photographs of the very latest spring hats, showing a distinct change in fashion.  
The Latest Things in Sashes and Girdles.—These new garnitures will be worn all through the spring and summer. They are fully illustrated and described, so that any woman can make them at home.  
A Little Talk About the Hair.—Illustrated with photographs of very pretty women, with their hair done in the very latest styles.  
Do Women Really Want to Vote?—An extremely interesting article of what is being done all over the world by women to bring about this result. It is illustrated by some unique photographs, showing some of the queer doings of the English suffragettes.  
Should Girls Go on the Stage?—What some prominent actresses have to say about this vexed question.  
Smart Directoire Ties in Irish Crochet Lace.—These can be easily made at home, and are illustrated so you can see just how they look, and minute directions are given.  
A Dutch Collar in Irish Crochet.  
A Queen at Home.—An extremely interesting article describing the home life of Queen Alexandra and her daughter, the Princess Victoria.  
New Ways of Beautifying.—Some practical new hints on facial massage, face creams, etc.  
How a Mother Should Care for Herself.—By Mrs. Abbie Heffern, R. N.  
A St. Patrick's Day Party.—Interesting, schemes for having fun on the 17th of March.  
All About Salads.—Invaluable hints for the housekeeper.  
Mind-Reading.—An amusing article on a veiled subject.  
And Several Capital Stories, Poems, Articles on Dressmaking, etc.

## \$575 in CASH GIVEN AWAY

On Wednesday, March 10, 1909, we will divide \$500.00 cash among those persons who send us the largest lists of subscribers for McCALL'S MAGAZINE before March 1, 1909. This is in addition to the valuable premiums we offer.

1st Prize, \$100.00	10 Prizes of \$10 each
2d Prize, \$75.00	10 Prizes of \$5 each
3d Prize, \$50.00	30 Prizes of \$2 each
4th Prize, \$25.00	40 Prizes of \$1 each

Special during the entire contest.—A special and extra prize of \$1.00 will be sent each day to the person from whom we receive the largest order each day—that is 75 extra prizes of \$1.00 each. These prizes will be mailed daily to the winners.

A total of 160 Cash Prizes, Amounting to \$575.00

This contest is not open to subscription agencies or publishers. It is open to those who secure subscriptions by personal canvass only. No division of prizes. No outfit required—all you need is a current copy of McCALL'S MAGAZINE. All the prizes will be paid in United States Post Office Money Orders.

## Prizes for Suggestions

In our October number we offered three Cash Prizes (a total of \$50.00) for the best suggestions to improve McCALL'S MAGAZINE. We promised to mail the prizes on October 31st. We did not keep our promise because, owing to the thousands of letters received, it was impossible to do so. In order to be fair in the awarding of the prizes, it is necessary for every letter to be carefully read by the same judges. However, before you have read this explanation, all the letters will have been read and the prizes mailed to the winners. The names of the successful persons will be published in the March number.

We wish to sincerely thank those of our readers who kindly sent us suggestions. Thousands of suggestions were received that, while they were most excellent, cannot be adopted by us, owing to the limited space at our disposal in McCALL'S MAGAZINE. For instance, many hundreds of readers suggested that we publish a piece of music each month; this we could not very well do owing to the size of our pages.

We wish to say to the thousands of our readers who wrote us that we believe they will be partly repaid for their kindness by the improvement in McCALL'S MAGAZINE as a result of the suggestions made by the prize winners in this contest. We only wish we could afford to send a prize to everyone who took part in the contest.

THE McCALL COMPANY



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### "ALMOST AS NECESSARY AS THE COOK"

Speaking of Ivory Soap, a Cincinnati woman recently made the statement that it is "almost as necessary as the cook."

It is. You can keep house without a cook, but not without soap. You must have it; and the purer it is, the better.

Ivory Soap is pure—purer than soaps that sell for five times its price; very much purer than any soap that sells at or anywhere near its price.

And because of its purity, Ivory Soap is available for scores of purposes for which ordinary soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

More and more, American housekeepers appreciate that fact. More and more, they realize that Ivory Soap is a product on which they can rely. It is pure. And purity, in soap, is as necessary as it is in food.

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# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN

PUBLISHED  
MONTHLY

OF FASHION

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Vol. XXXVI No. 6

New York, February, 1909



A LOVELY COSTUME FOR A FANCY DRESS BALL

Dresses of the periods of Louis XIV, XV and XVI make some of the richest and most effective masquerade costumes





## Fancy Dress

THIS is the season for masquerades and fancy dress balls, and there is really nothing in the way of festivities that is more fun than an affair of this sort. Here are some appropriate costumes that can be made at home with very little trouble and expense.

To go as a "Cowboy" will surely delight the heart of the youth who spends half his time in dreaming of doughty deeds in the "Wild West." This costume can be adapted from McCall Patterns Nos. 1017-7884 without difficulty. The shirt (No. 1017) of the young gentleman is cut in blouse shape. Our model is made of bright-red flannel, but any gay-colored cotton, turkey red, etc., can be substituted for its development if preferred. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from four to fourteen years, and costs ten cents. The trousers of the real cowboy are usually made of sheepskin, but the youth pictured in the illustration is wearing a very successful imitation



A COWBOY



HAYMAKER



POCAHONTAS

made of cotton flannel that has been well "roughed up." The curly brown cotton material used for making Teddy Bears is also suitable for this purpose, and so also is Turkish toweling. The pattern of No. 7884 costs fifteen cents and is cut in five sizes, from twelve to sixteen years.

The "Haymaker" costume is made from Patterns 1300 - 1594. No. 1300 is priced at fif-

teen cents and is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Our model is a white blouse shirt waist with Dutch collar, fastened with a red silk tie. The seven-gored flare skirt (No. 1594) is of red duck. The skirt pattern is in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and costs fifteen cents. White stockings and red slippers and a big white sunbonnet complete the costume.

"Pocahontas (No. 2463) is a costume suited for a boy or girl from four to twelve years of age. The pattern costs fifteen cents. The suit illustrated is made of khaki trimmed with fancy cotton fringe. The costume is very attractive.

A great many interesting people are shown in our "Group of Celebrities" at the foot of the page. No. 1 is that old  
(Continued on page 471)



A GROUP OF CELEBRITIES



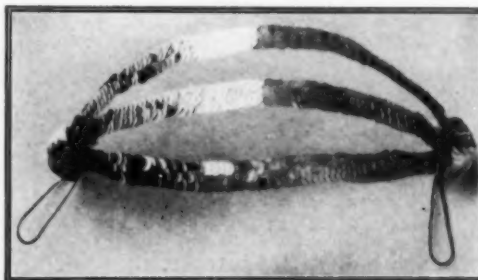
1—Red Riding Hood. 2—Mme. Directoire. 3—Flower Girl. 4—Queen of Hearts. 5—Empress Josephine. 6—Queen of the Fairies.

## The New Hair Ornaments for Evening Wear



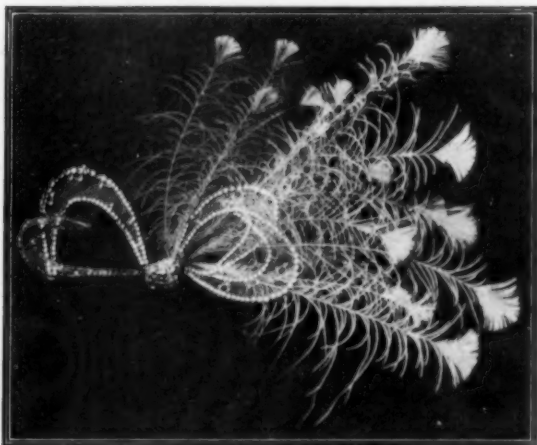
THE effect of the fashionable coiffure is broad and low. The hair is puffed out at the sides; the pompadour, if one is worn, is rather flat, and the locks are coiled on

the back of the head in the Greek style, or, as it is sometimes called, the "Mary Garden coiffure." This mode of hairdressing was fully illustrated and described on page 268 of McCall's MAGAZINE for December. So it naturally follows that the effect of all the newest coiffure ornaments is broad rather than high. For the girl or woman with good features, nothing could be more becoming than the Greek fillet, which this season goes by the name of the Empress Josephine



Empress Josephine bandeau of gray metallic spangles.

fashionable shades. The rhinestone buckle and bow is a style that is widely popular. It is rather on the order of the Geraldine Farrar bandeau, that little shell or celluloid fillet, perforated to run ribbons through, that has been so much worn lately, but it is newer. The bow shown in the illustration is of lustrous pink satin, and the center is wired, as plainly shown in the picture, to make it stand up well above the pompadour and not flatten down the hair. The girl who is a distinct brunette is choosing roses of lovely red or bright warm pink; sometimes one and sometimes two. Two were worn at either side of the forehead among the black tresses of a dark-eyed girl the other night. The roses were



Aigrette and spangled bow.

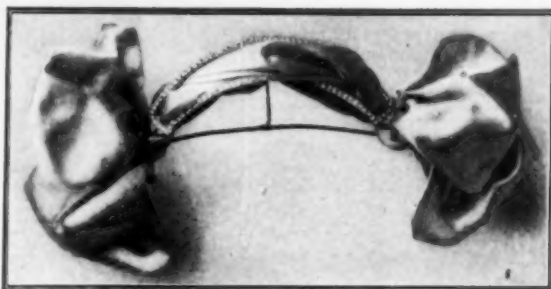


A bunch of purple orchids and one of gardenia, violets and maiden-hair fern.

bandeau. Our first illustration shows a triple bandeau of this sort made of gray metallic spangles, overlapping like the scales of a fish, and wired so that they can be spread apart or brought nearer together, as one desires. These bandeaux also come in gold or silver spangled effects.

Just below this, at the left side of the page, is a smart spangled bow of net set off by a lovely feather aigrette in the pretty wistaria shade that is now so extremely fashionable.

Artificial flowers are literally all the rage this year, both for corsage ornaments and to wear in the hair. A lovely bunch of purple orchids and a spray of maiden-hair fern are shown in one illustration, and right next it is another attractive bunch consisting of gardenia or camellia, violets and maiden-hair. Then there are most fascinating roses for wearing in the hair, two of which are shown in the illustration at the foot of the page. The one at the extreme left is an imported French rose in a very lovely shade of pink. The petals are picked out in spangles. Next this is a ribbon rose made of the new bright-green satin ribbon three inches wide. These roses look very smart and pretty indeed in the hair, and are also very lovely on the corsage, giving a vivid touch of color to the costume. They can be had in all the



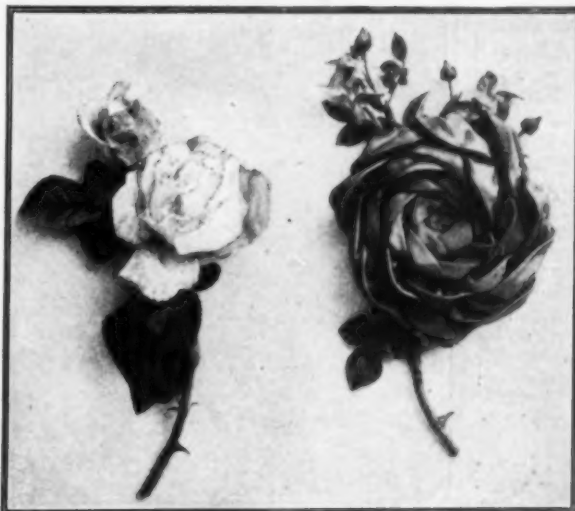
Rhinestone buckle and bows, wired to raise it above pompadour.

connected by a loose twist of tulle. The gown was a black spangled crêpe. Camellias of the natural pink-red tone are also worn in the hair—one often low down by the left ear and the other in the middle of the front of the coiffure, where a curl often dips onto the forehead. Roses also are worn in this way. A fair girl with very blond hair, parted in the middle, wore at the opera last week a fillet of three narrow gold bands and a couple of white roses. Fair-haired girls wear shaded mauve and pink roses, the mauve roses often running into the purples or paling to the tenderest tint. A great deal of false hair is

now used to complete the fashionable coiffure. White or black and colored flowers and spangled bows of metallic luster are worn, and jeweled flowers and aigrettes.

A smart coiffure has often atoned for lack of originality, distinction, fashion even, in a ball gown, but badly dressed and decorated hair mars the effect of the most magnificent frock that ever left the hands of the best of designers.

The hair ornaments which illustrate this article are shown by courtesy of Lord & Taylor.



Roses for the hair or corsage.

## How a Society Girl Wears Her Veil

**B**ETTER not wear any veil at all," says Dame Fashion this season, "than to have it badly arranged or looking as if it were thrown on anyhow, for fixing a veil properly is an art of dress that is well worth a little study." These illustrations will show you just what the fair lady means when she says that "fixing a veil properly is an art of dress."

The society girl of the present day needs a large variety of veils. When she goes out in her motor car she needs one sort, for shopping she requires another variety, for really dressy wear a third variety, etc.

For automobile wear, the chiffon veil still holds its position in the feminine heart. The favorite form of chiffon veil is the hem-stitched effect. Next in popularity is the type that shows large chenille dots, these usually being black, no matter what the color of the veil may be. Light shades are easily the favorites, including the champagne, beige, blue, lavender and pink. Darker tones in blue, brown and green are also seen. The forty-five inch chiffon veils have become very prominent during the last twelve months.

The automobile has done much to popularize the chiffon veil, for although all who wear such face coverings by no means own or even ride in automobiles, their influence has been sufficient to keep the type in fair popularity with wearers in general.

Next to the chiffon veil in point of picturesqueness is the new French drapery veil shown in the illustration at the bottom of the page. This is draped across the hat with the ends hanging down each side, as plainly seen in the picture.

Chiffon veils with printed borders have recently been introduced in some new and very effective forms, black and white combinations being particularly good. They are used as drapery veils.



Arranging the new motor veil.

One of the latest novelties in the veiling field is the combination veil and neck ruff. The veil may be either of net or chiffon. It is drawn in at the bottom and fastened to a ruff just large enough to surround the neck. The ruff portion

is usually in ribbon. Sometimes in place of a ruff a plain ribbon is employed. Both types are effective. The ruff portion fastens at the back with a bow, after the manner of an ordinary ruff.

Some of the more conventional types of veils are the Tuxedo nets. A great many of these show dots of chenille or chenillette. The process of making this chenillette, however, seems to weaken the veils, and for this reason the type seems to be less popular than earlier in the season. Hairlines are

staple and are shown in both plain and chenille dotted form, the latter being particularly good.

Highly regarded, however, is a new Tuxedo mesh which closely resembles the Russian, but is less heavy, the threads being lighter and placed in series of three instead of in the single heavy strands, a distinguishing feature of the Russian pattern.

There has been a marked tendency of late to favor a better grade of veiling, and this appears to be extending over the country at large.

As to colors, black, of course, is the always reliable staple, while black and white magpie effects are just about as good. White is in fair request. Browns lead the color range, with navies in second place.

Taupes have been lifted from the novelty class and placed among the staples. Greens are still seen to an extent, but are not as good as they were, while other colors are mere incidents in the mesh goods.

Bordered lace veils are usually of a nature that allows of the ends hanging down the back in loose, graceful folds and are sometimes worn for really dressy wear. Lovely examples of these veils can be

found in the shops. Among the season's novelties in made veils shown in Paris are those of dyed maline lace. These have been taken up by the fashionable set and are expected to have quite a run. They are about two yards long and well proportioned in width. Their color range is very wide.

Various types of yard veilings are being used. In New York and other large cities the demand appears to be strongest for the new Russian effects. These have met with a wonderful amount of success and have taken well in a most unlooked-for manner. They include a range of sizes running from the very small up to the very large, and while all are good, conservative dressers will take the smaller styles.



The veil of dotted net is now drawn tightly about the face.



How a bordered lace veil should be worn.



A new French method of draping a veil.



The ring-dot effects still remain the big factor and appear to be more popular than the Russian nets.

With some of the very large hats fashionable this season it has been almost impossible to wear a veil, but with the advent of the new toque that is the latest Paris fancy the veil has come to its own again, for nothing gives greater style and *chic* to a small hat of this sort than a veil. The most marked feature of the millinery exhibit at present is the Russian fur turban and small toque. The Georgette, or saucer shape, and the mushroom Corday hats of exaggerated size are often also seen.

An entirely new shape in millinery is oval, with the brim narrow at the sides and wide and rounded at the front and back, and having a large, flat, round crown. The same hat is also seen wider at the sides than at front and back.

Magnificent ostrich plumes, curled, uncurled and willowed, are freely worn; also ostrich bands, demi-plumes and tips. Paradise, heron and osprey aigrettes are fully as popular as ostrich.

The novelty in colors is the gold shadings; also several tints of old rose, electric blue, dark emerald green and canary yellow, with black, white, and black and white combined the most popular.

The smartest of the new Russian turbans are made of black lynx, white and silver fox, royal sable, chinchilla, also marabout in colors, and swansdown. Many of these turbans are also trimmed with, in addition to the fur, roses, gardenias and pansies. There is also a revival of the strands of imitation pearls, looped gracefully across the front of the turban and extending around on each side. This is very effective on black lynx fur.

Never have ostrich and aigrettes been used to such an extent. Next in popularity come flowers, especially gardenias,

silk and velvet pansies, gold and silver tinsel roses and black and white grapes.

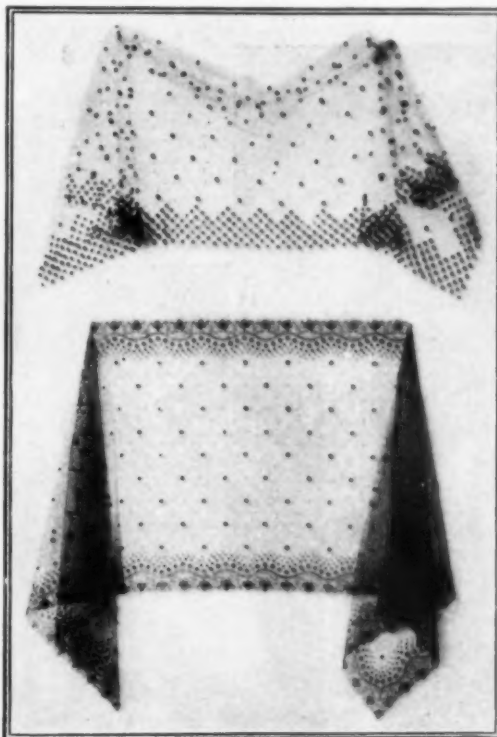
With hats of the turban variety and fur toques the Tuxedo mesh veilings or the Russian nets are the sort usually worn. From veilings to net laces is but a step, so it is not at all

out of place to include the latter in this article. In net laces, employed chiefly for yoke and sleeve purposes, neat, rather conventional designs rule. Ecru is the shade most in evidence, though a few net laces are seen in tones matching the costume—usually high novelty shades.

Employed to an even greater extent than the lace nets, but utilized in the same fashion, are the plain and the spotted nets. Some sort of net is in evidence on nearly every evening costume. Usually the net matches the costume in color though black is much used, as also is white.

Collar outlines have taken on a suggestion of newness in that the round and curving cut replaces, to some degree, the high points behind the ears. Most novel is the high collar, which swathes the throat and curves outward slightly around the entire upper edge. This collar requires no ruching. It is especially attractive when faced with soft folds in contrast; that is, in black if the collar is white, and vice versa.

Collars finished with white ruchings are less seen than in the first part of the season. Sometimes the white ruching is at the base of the collar instead of at the top. This was particularly the case with black toilettes, which are sometimes completed by a flat ruching, an inch and a half wide, extending from the base of the collar and lying in a flat circle about the neck. All girdle effects are in soft, draped styles, simulating the classic effects. Few color contrasts are seen, and then only in black on a dark color.



Chenille dotted veils with fancy borders.

## The Correct Way to Write a Note



IN the first place, before writing a word, it is well to sit down for a few moments at your desk and quietly think out what you want to say, and then when you begin to write you will find that your ideas flow much more easily. It used to be considered necessary to leave a narrow margin on the left side of the note paper, but, although this is a very good plan and gives the correspondence a neat appearance, it is no longer imperative, and many of the best educated people write all over the paper. But there is one practice that never must be indulged in, and that is to cross your writing; time is short and modern eyesight too precious to read communications crossed like a checkerboard.

The address to the person for whom the note is intended, or "salutation" as it is called, should begin about half an inch below the address of the sender at the extreme left of the page. Society has decreed that the expression "My dear" is a little more formal than simply "Dear." Thus if an acquaintance is written to, "My Dear Mrs. Brown" would be the proper form, while if the intimacy was greater "Dear Mrs. Brown" would be the way to address her. If it becomes necessary to write to an absolute stranger, the full name should be first written on one line and directly under it, a little to the right, "Dear Madam," or "Dear Sir," as the case may be.

Letters to tradespeople are generally written in the third person, something like this: "Mrs. John M. Smith, 16 Prospect Terrace, Glenville, New Jersey, would like Brown, Jones & Co. to send her immediately six bottles of their best salad oil, by express. Enclosed they will find check for the amount."

It goes without saying that the spelling of all notes and letters should be absolutely correct. If you are a little dubious on this score—and some of our brightest people can never seem to learn to spell correctly—buy a small, inexpensive dictionary and

keep it in your desk to consult whenever you are in doubt about the spelling of any word.

Whenever you start a new subject, begin a new paragraph. Be careful of your punctuation. Put periods at the end of your sentences—of course, beginning each new sentence with a capital letter—and if the sentences are long or at all involved, set off some of the dependent clauses with commas.

A woman should sign her letters and notes "Cordially yours," or "Yours sincerely," when writing to friends and acquaintances; to relatives or very intimate friends she usually signs herself "Yours affectionately," or "Yours with love," or something of that sort. A man is generally "Sincerely yours" or "Faithfully yours." No one should ever sign her name with its title, Mrs. or Miss, unless it is put in brackets before the name, and even this is only allowable in writing to an absolute stranger, who otherwise might be puzzled how to address the reply.

Postage should never be enclosed for reply except in notes or letters that are strictly business communications, and then it must always be put in if a reply is requested. But in all social correspondence it is considered rather an insult to enclose return postage, as the expense is so slight that our friends are apt to resent having it sent to them.

It is considered very bad form to address a wife by her husband's title. Thus letters to the wife of a general should never be addressed "Mrs. General Greene," but simply "Mrs. Greene" or "Mrs. James H. Greene." The titles, General, Judge, Doctor belong exclusively to the husband, and not to the wife.

A man, on the other hand, should be addressed by his title if he has one, as "Major-General Greene," "Dr. Brown," etc., or, failing a "handle to his name," as "Mr. George Robinson," or "George Robinson, Esq." In England this latter form is always used, except in addressing tradespeople, but in America "Mr." is more used, and this is really the most sensible title.

## Pretty Things for the Baby

**D**AME FASHION has not been at all neglectful of the little ones this winter and has gotten out some especially pretty things just for the tiny babies. Though the style of infants' dress does not vary much from

year to year, still there have been several new ideas in the way of wrappers, sacques, hoods, and the like, brought out this season that are sure to appeal to the hearts of mothers that want their blessed babies to have the very prettiest garments they can afford. And what mother does not want this?

In infants' wear there are many new ideas exploited. In long dresses both round and square yokes are employed, and dresses with tucked yokes and insertion, like the one shown in the illustration. The same is the rule in short frocks likewise; and the hem—anywhere from two to six inches in depth—is usually run in with hemstitching, topped with several tucks done in the same manner. Featherstitching is relied upon for trimming, and circles, diamonds, coral-branches and other designs are employed to vary the line, or the little dress is finished around the bottom with a lace or fine embroidery edged ruffle headed by a row of insertion.

In infants' cloaks, cashmere and Ottoman silk are used for all the handsoomest garments. For cheaper coats the Bedford cord is extensively employed. There is more handwork seen on infants' coats this season than ever. The model with one cape is the most favored style, although there are some garments shown with two or three capes. The coat worn by the baby when first put in short clothes is in box-coat effect.

The close-fitting bonnet is the most desirable style for infants up to the age of two, especially for winter wear. This season such models are shown in a variety of styles and materials.

The cloak shown in our illustration at the foot of the page is of white Ottoman silk with a rather deep cape composed of alternate strips of silk and bands of lace insertion, the whole edged with a narrow frill of lace. A dainty little turn-down collar of the material is edged with lace, and the tiny sleeves are gathered into lace cuffs. If a less expensive cloak is desired, it can be made of white cashmere and have the



Dainty little sacque for baby of pale-blue cashmere, hand-embroidered in pink. A pattern of this sacque can be found on page 459.



Section of embroidery on sacque. A stamping pattern for this can be found on page 470.



Infant's wadded wrapper in pale-pink China silk. For another view of this see page 459.



Long coat, dress and bonnet for tiny baby. For another illustration of these see page 459.

cape composed of alternate rows of baby satin ribbon and lace insertion. The little dress is made of very fine India lawn and has a yoke effect composed of two clusters of very fine tucks, separated by rows of swiss embroidery insertion, while at each side of the front, near the sleeves, are wider tucks.

The cap shown in the same picture is one of the daintiest seen for a long time. It is made of strips of insertion joined together, or allover lace can be used if preferred. It is trimmed around the front with a deep ruffle of lace and has most attractive garnitures of baby ribbon. It is lined with pale-blue China silk and wadded slightly to make it warm enough for cold weather.

The dainty little sacque is one of the prettiest and most comfortable of infants' garments that has ever been

devised. Our model is of pale-blue cashmere, daintily embroidered in pink in a pattern of bow-knots and flowers. But if preferred the little sacque can be made of flannel, albatross or even flannelette.

Very pretty little sacques are made of China silk with linings of flannelette to give them the necessary warmth. A pattern of this dear little sacque will be found in Infants' Set No. 2566, on page 459. This set also includes

the dress, cloak and cap just described, and the cunning little wadded wrapper. Such wrappers are a necessity to every well-dressed baby, as they can be slipped on at a moment's notice and are very easily made. If China silk is considered too expensive, they can be of wadded sateen, or a thin quality of cashmere can be used for the purpose.

On the opposite page are shown a number of pretty things for baby's use. At the top of the page is the very latest thing in baby baskets, in the shape of a hamper, handsomely lined with white dotted swiss over pale pink or blue, and having a tray to hold the toilet articles, while the lower part of the basket contains a drawer for baby's underwear. The illustration at the extreme right of the page shows a round stick, covered with braided ribbon, with a bunch of sleighbells on one end to form an attractive rattle,



The newest idea in baby baskets, with drawer for infant's clothes.

a thermometer for baby's bath, an ornamental hanger for the tiny underclothes and a sachet for the layette. This sachet is made to fold over, like the usual nightdress sachet. Our model is of plain white swiss laid over pink China silk. It has a thin lining of cotton batting and an inner lining of the China silk, and is quilted here and there with tiny bows of baby ribbon.

The last illustration shows another hanger for the tiny articles of baby's toilet. This takes the form of a quaint wooden spoon, curiously painted. On it are hanging a pair of knitted bootees, a rattle and ribbon to hold it around the neck, a covered ringer, wadded sachet coat hanger for baby's coat and another form of ring rattle beloved by infants. Just below this is a gaily decorated wand with a big bow of ribbon on one end and sleighbells concealed in the loops that the little one loves to play with. Here also is a charming lace-trimmed pillow with a clover design of insertion and featherstitching at one end and a dear little bib embroidered in forget-me-nots and trimmed with lace. A stamping pattern for the corners of the pillow and the design on the bib can be found on page 469.

Before leaving the great subject of baby and his needs, let me give you just one word of warning regarding toys for the little ones. As for the toys used to amuse babies, many that have made their appearance in the past few years are noisy and should not be purchased. I am not including the little woolly lambs that b-a-a that we all were brought up with, but I prohibit those that make loud sounds, and I do not believe in elaborate playthings for children. For babies, the simpler and quieter the better. The soft, many-colored worsted balls, in which are little bells, are

good, and a rattle. I like a rattle to have a smooth ivory or pearl handle that will do no harm when put into the mouth, as will certainly happen. There is, however, nothing yet invented for an infant's pleasure that equals its own toes. There is a fascination about trying to catch and hold these ten points which is like nothing else.

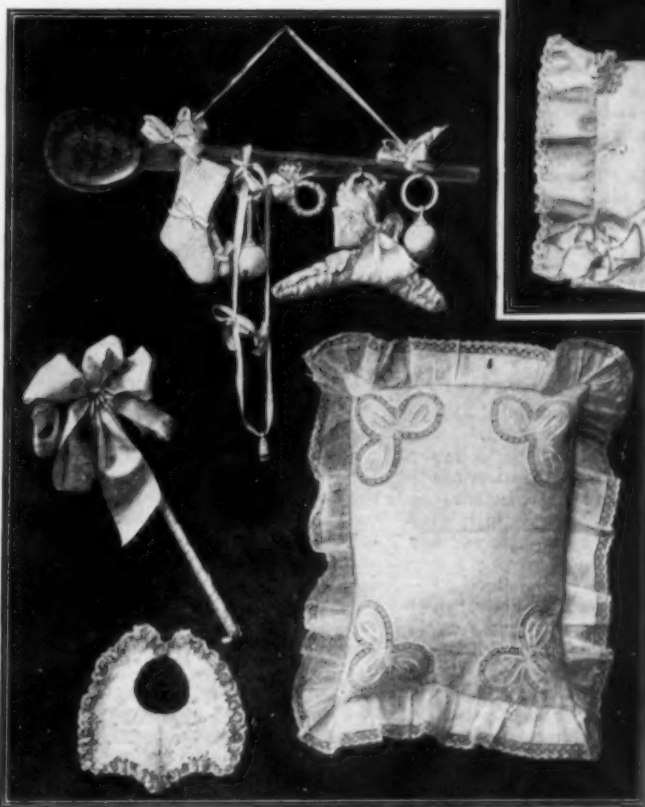
For exercise and play, put with him on the bed his ball and rattle and let him learn to amuse himself. He will speedily do it.

There is one thing that cannot too often be impressed on mothers, and that is do not let a baby see many people. It is not only exciting, but sometimes frightens the child, and showing an infant to strangers is a thing of which you should be chary. It is a great temptation, I know, because, of course, it is the sweetest baby in the world and you want others to see it; but all the same, I say don't. This is not a rule without exceptions, but when baby is carried down to see visitors do not let them hold him, kiss him or speak in any but a low voice.

I am strongly opposed to strangers holding a small child. An infant is keenly susceptible to touch, and only those whom the little one knows will hold him precisely as he is in the habit of being held. The grasp of an unknown person, however safe it may be, is apt to frighten a child, or at least make it nervous. Quite as important, to my mind, as quiet for a baby is a proper



A group of things for baby.



An ornamental hanger for baby's clothes, a lace-trimmed and embroidered pillow, a dainty bib and a gay rattle.

shading of the light, for that which is too strong is exciting to the nerves as well as trying to the eyes. I cannot imagine that the youngest mother need be told not to have a light, however low, shine directly in an infant's eyes at night. It is, incidentally, quite as necessary that there should not be too strong daylight in the room. Sun there must be, but the window shades should be partly pulled down so that, though the sun comes in, the glare is tempered.

It is the pleasant duty of most parents to weigh baby regularly. By doing so they can know exactly when the child's food begins to disagree with him, or when he is showing a sign of losing strength. The first weighing usually takes place an hour or so after birth, if the child's strength permits. He should weigh at that time from six and a half to seven and a half pounds. During the first week of life a baby will probably lose from four to eight ounces; after that he should steadily gain from four to eight ounces a week up to the time he is six months old.





## Just as You Please

By NORA DUMBLANE



UNCLE JOHN folded his napkin and pushed back his chair. "Yes," he said, conclusively, "Sally's a fool if she turns down Fred Watson. He's a nice fellow. We've had plenty of girls out here turn down nice fellows because they had an idea they wanted somebody better, and they've ended up by having to go to work."

"But, perhaps, isn't a woman better off working than if she is married to some man she doesn't care a rap for?" suggested a quiet but buoyant voice across the table.

Uncle John cast an admiring and amused glance toward the young woman who spoke. "Come now, Leslie," he laughed; "I wasn't rapping you."

The young woman smiled with perfect good-nature. "I didn't in the least take it so, Uncle John," she answered. Then, with a glance that included her uncle and aunt and the silent young girl who sat beside her, she continued, with a touch of earnestness: "I'm only speaking up for Sally. She doesn't want to marry Fred any more than either of you want to burn this farmhouse down over your heads. But you're both going to get her to do it, if you can, because you think any girl is better off married."

"Well, so I do," said Uncle John, decisively; "and Hannie and I often wish with all our hearts that you were well married, Leslie." He turned to his pleasant-faced, placid-mannered wife for corroboration.

"Yes; I believe in marriage," said Aunt Hannie, gently.

"Why, so do I," spoke up Leslie, brightly. "And when you see some woman genuinely happy in her marriage—and, oh, you do see them sometimes, in spite of the pessimists—I always think she is filling the best possible sphere in the world."

"But it isn't given to every girl to meet her model young man," argued Uncle John, "and when she gets what wiser heads than her own know to be a good, honest chance, she is throwing away a lot when she won't take it." He looked meaningfully over at Sally, who sat with her plump arms upon the table and her eyes full upon Leslie.

"Perhaps," said Leslie, quietly.

"Now, look here, Leslie," said her uncle, a little hotly, "eight years ago, if, instead of going to the city and going to work, you'd married Dick Reimann, do you realize how much better off you'd be today? See how well he's done; and a nice, steady fellow, too. You would have had a handsome home, a big circle of friends and, likely as not, your own children about you. Do you mean to tell me you wouldn't be doing more good to the world, and yourself, too, than you are now?"

Leslie met his eyes frankly. "Yes," she replied; I mean to tell you that I wouldn't. Dick was a fine fellow, and I knew it; but neither money, home, children nor friends could have made my heart beat one bit quicker for him. I would just have been one of that great army of women whose husbands are too good to make them wretched, but who nevertheless go through life as a man goes through a desert—in a dull, flat, deadly monotone."

"Well, but what is your life now?" demanded Uncle John. Leslie smiled. "Nothing particularly palatable, perhaps," she

replied. "A hard week at the office and a modest salary at the end—but my own cozy little place, my own few congenial friends, my own little interest in the progress of the big town about me. If I haven't any heart interest (and, oh, it's true enough, there is a dreadful gap in life for those who haven't), at least there's no deadly weight of an uncongenial chain about your neck. Freedom and work! Aren't they blessings? If I don't do anything else in the world, at least I can offer it a smiling countenance and a day's effort."

"I don't agree with you, but I don't know what I can answer you," said Uncle John.

Leslie glanced at the little watch pinned upon her fresh white waist and arose. "It's getting on to train time, and I have my suit case to pack," she said. "I've had a lovely visit, uncle and aunty, dear—"

"And you hope when you run down next time you'll find Sally has announced her engagement to Fred, don't you?" said Uncle John, with a twinkle in his eye.

Leslie glanced at the young girl, who still sat in the same position, with her troubled eyes following Leslie's every move.

"I hope," replied Leslie, cheerily, "to find that Sally has followed her own inclinations."

Sally arose with a half nervous little gesture. "Oh, my own inclinations!" she exclaimed, impatiently. "I wish there were no such things as inclinations! Leslie, old girl, you are the best ever, and I know you are talking sense. But I don't honestly envy you your life; it looks to me like something that takes a lot of pluck. I'd be half afraid to try it, yet—"

Leslie ran around the table and kissed her. "Good-by, cousin," she said. "I can't stop to talk any more, and I'm not trying to influence you. I only wish you luck, whichever way you turn."

And ten minutes later Leslie whirled away from the farm in the buggy, driven by Uncle John.

Spring came early that year, and at Easter the country side was powdered with green and the breeze swept over the freshly-tilled fields with a summer-like balminess. Leslie came down to the farm for two days. As her aunt met her at the door and kissed her, Sally's voice exclaimed impulsively over her shoulder: "Why, Leslie, how pretty you look! I never saw you look so pretty in my life!"

"Well, I've got a new dress!" retorted Leslie, cheerily.

"It isn't the dress," objected Sally, kissing her. "It's your face; it's the brightest thing I ever saw!"

"Yours isn't," said Leslie, disapprovingly, with a glance at the young girl's listless eyes and carelessly brushed hair. Then she asked promptly: "How about the engagement, Sally?"

Sally shrugged her shoulders. "Nothing one way or the other," she returned. "I don't have to decide until late in the spring, you know—not till Fred finishes his agricultural course at college." Leslie made no comment.

At supper, Uncle John looked searchingly across the table at his niece. "Never saw you looking so well in your life, Leslie," he commented. "What you been up to?"

"Working," returned Leslie, lightly.

"You've always been working," he retorted; "but it never had such an effect as this on you before."

Leslie laughed. "Perhaps it's just beginning to tell," she observed. Then looking toward her aunt she said: "Aunty Hannah, dear, I've a friend who is stopping down in the village for over Sunday. I asked him to walk out and see us this evening. Was that all right?"

"Why, of course," returned Aunt Hannah, cordially. "We'll be glad to see any of your friends. Who is he visiting in the village?"

Leslie colored a trifle. "He—he's at the hotel," she replied. Then, rising, she began briskly to clear away the finished meal.

(To be concluded next month)

# Your Fortune in Your Hand

By ISIS

**F**EW people realize what opportunities for amusement are open to the person who knows enough palmistry to give a fairly good reading of the hand. Eager youth flocks around the oracle with hopeful expectancy; skeptic and conservative maturity smiles and scoffs, but nevertheless inconsistently holds out its palm to be read. One young woman having no talent in other directions turned her attention to palmistry and became the center of attraction at many a small social event. She was invited everywhere, affording amusement to hosts of acquaintances, and often garnered a goodly crop of coin by playing the "gipsy" at some entertainment for charity.

The study is remarkably interesting, and whatever may be the differences of opinion concerning the status of palmistry, it is evident to those who have given it any intelligent attention whatever that certain peculiarities in the form and markings of the hand correspond almost invariably to certain temperaments and traits of character. Is not the hand the chief tool of the brain? Medical science has demonstrated that there are more nerves between the hand and the brain than in any other part of the system. With this constant and intimate connection, must not the hand give evidence of the greater development of those nerves and cells which most frequently demand its instrumentality in carrying out the directions of the brain? Cheiro, a close student and high authority on the subject, defines seven types of hands:

**THE ELEMENTARY HAND**, or lowest type, is distinguished by its large, broad palm, thick and coarse, with short, clumsy fingers and thumb. The inside shows few lines, indicating that the subject does not respond easily to impressions. The thumb being short, there is little control of the passions; such people have ungovernable tempers and are not courageous or clever, as a rule, but possess the cunning of instinct, not reason. This type is rarely found among civilized people, but may be seen in a slightly more developed form among people of low culture.

The second type is the **SQUARE or USEFUL HAND**. The pure type is square at the wrist and at the base of the fingers, these also being square at the tip. People having such hands are orderly, punctual and precise, because it is their nature to conform to custom and habit. Their reasoning faculties are strong, while instinct and imagination are weak. Such persons are eminently practical, excelling in mathematics and the exact sciences; they succeed as engineers, architects, mechanics and in the commercial pursuits. With a typically square hand, the individual will have little enthusiasm for art or poetry, nor will he be able to adapt himself to people, and, though lacking versatility and originality, he nevertheless often outdistances his more brilliant rivals with the conic or artistic

hands through sheer determination and application. His greatest fault is that he is apt to be hide-bound in respect to traditional opinions.

There are, however, many modifications to each type of hand. Short fingers are apt to intensify the poor qualities of a hand, while long fingers, indicating higher mental power, modify its faults. For instance, the square hand with short fingers makes for narrow-mindedness, whereas with long fingers the individual must still follow the beaten track, but will be

freer from prejudice and will always reach his conclusions through logical reasoning.

Again, the hand may be of one type and the fingers of another, when the character partakes of the qualities of both. The square hand with fingers having large joints will strengthen the logical tendencies; a scientist with square hand and smooth-jointed, square fingers would be apt to jump at conclusions, instead of reasoning out every detail, as would the subject with the knotty joints. The square hand with spatulate fingers (like thumb in Fig. 1) is the hand of invention, the spatulate fingers giving originality and energy, which, combined with the useful palm, gives invention along practical lines. Conic or rounded fingers on a square palm combine inspirational imagination with logic, patience and application, supplying the qualities necessary to musical composers and artists of executive ability. An artist with such hands will often succeed, while one with conic palm and fingers, lacking the necessary application, will fail to "make good." The mingling of square hand with psychic fingers (index finger, Fig. 1) is a blending of such opposite and contradictory types as to make success impossible. Such people start well, but lack energy and continuity enough to finish.

The square hand with mixed fingers—that is, every finger being of a different type—is often seen. It indicates an individual of great versatility, an excellent conversationalist, but lacking in continuity of purpose sufficient to carry any one of his talents to any degree of perfection.

**THE SPATULATE HAND**, so called because flat and broad, resembling a chemist's spatula or mixing knife, is the hand of energy, action and independence. The palm is unusually broad at wrist and base of fingers, the fingers in the pure type being flat and broad at the tips, or clubbed (thumb, Fig. 1). Its most striking characteristic is originality and independence of spirit, which causes the owner to strike out for himself in whatever field he has chosen. It belongs to navigators, explorers, discoverers and inventive engineers and mechanics. Being of marked individuality, they are the advance agents of thought and are often ahead of

(Con. on page 474)



FIGURE I



FIGURE II



## The Children of the Very Rich

By LESLIE THORPE

**M**OST of our multi-millionaires have their children brought up very simply indeed. Two of the richest youngsters in the world, Marshall and Henry Field, the grandsons of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago, are treated by their sensible mother, the widow of Marshall Field, Jr., as if they were but the heirs to a modest sum of money, instead of an immense fortune. They were taken abroad soon after their father's death, and their mother is having them educated in England. The knowledge of their great wealth is, as far as possible, being kept from them. They receive but a modest allowance of pocket money and their toys and hobbies are by no means on a costly scale. Comfort surrounds them on all sides, but extravagant luxury is not allowed. They are to be taught the value of money, in order that they may be fitted for their great responsibilities when the time comes for them to inherit their vast wealth. Their grandfather left a fortune of over thirty millions, the larger part being left to young Marshall, while the other two children are also left fortunes. The boys are being educated at Eton, England's most famous school.

There is another child in the Field family, little Gwendoline, now five years old, who was also remembered generously in her grandfather's will. She is too young to go to school, but already has a governess of her own and is beginning her education at the home of her mother and Mr. Drummond, whom Mrs. Field married not long ago, after being a widow for some years.

Young Marshall Field was just lately considered to be old enough to have an automobile. He shows a great fondness for the sport and has already learned all about motors. Henry's chief hobby is photography, while tiny Gwendoline delights in dolls and, needless to say, possesses a goodly number.

On account of their immense wealth, it has been found necessary to guard

the Field children carefully from curious strangers. At the hotel in London where they stayed at the time of their arrival in England, in 1907, they were treated in this respect almost as if they were young princes, so great was the surveillance exercised on their behalf. No one was allowed to approach them who was not connected with them in some way, and they were, of course, not allowed to go out alone.

They are very obedient children, and the story is told of Marshall that one day, when an inquisitive woman who was staying at the same hotel met him unexpectedly on the stairs and asked him how he liked being the richest boy in the world, he replied, "I cannot answer you without asking mama."

The Field children take keen delight in the "sights" of London, and could probably stand an examination on the historical associations better than most little people who were born and bred in Great Britain.

The children of Mr. George Gould are shown in the illustration at the top of the page. The three eldest are Kingdon, now a student at Columbia University, New York; Jay, who is one of the finest tennis players in the world, while Marjorie, who this winter is to enter New York society. These children have been brought up principally at Mr. Gould's beautiful estate at

Lakewood, N. J., Georgian Court. The boys have always been encouraged to take an interest in all outdoor sports, and are fine polo players.

A child who is going to inherit the chief part of a fortune so large that even its owner has no idea how much money he has, is the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, the child of his only son, John D., Jr. All the Rockefeller family are simple and unostentatious people, and the little grandson is being brought up as if he were the child of a man of very moderate means, greatly to the approval of his grandmother, for Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is a model of plain living and simple ways. Formerly a country



MARSHALL AND HENRY FIELD, GRANDSONS OF THE LATE MARSHALL FIELD, AND THEIR MOTHER, WHO WAS MRS. MARSHALL FIELD, JR.



school teacher, she has retained an original simplicity and a kind, unpretentious manner which have won for her many sincere friends, not only in her own immediate circle, but also among the classes who have to earn their daily bread.

Mrs. Rockefeller cares little for social life and obligations. Rather does she prefer to devote her time, money and influence to the many charities in which she is interested. Neither is she alone in this respect, so far as the Rockefellers are concerned. Her three daughters—Mrs. Harold McCormick, the late Mrs. Charles Strong and Mrs. Parmalee Prentice—inherited their mother's goodness of heart and formerly co-operated with her in her many charitable schemes, while John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has devoted so much of his time to Sunday-school work, is a splendid example of a good mother's upbringing.

One of the most luxurious and pampered babies of modern times is John Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., whose father died when he was nine weeks old, leaving John Nicholas, Jr., an enormous fortune. A week or so later the baby's uncle died and the youngster inherited an equally large sum, while from grandmother and mother he will one day succeed to further millions. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown was one of the three beautiful Misses Dresser, and her sisters are Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is a lovely woman with a frank charm of manner. Her devotion to her only child has been unceasing ever since his birth, and it is mainly due to her untiring care that little John Nicholas has grown out of a somewhat sickly infancy. Many tales are told of the luxury which surrounds little John Nicholas Brown. Every cup and glass he uses is sterilized; every drop of water is especially bottled for him, and he travels only in fumigated carriages. Little John Nicholas owns three stately residences and a yacht, and when he travels he is accompanied by his own physician, a governess, a valet, two trained nurses and several servants. Many attempts have been made to kidnap the baby Cæsus and to hold him for ransom. The family mansion has been sometimes guarded day and night by detectives; the nursery windows are barred by steel. Yet the nursery precincts are so beautiful that little John Nicholas should be as happy as the day is long, every amusement the heart of child could desire being ready at hand. There is one room where he may dig with his spade into a heap of dry white sand, just for all the world as if he were on the sea beach. The room contains spreading palms, in whose branches are numerous

singing birds. The next room is known as the sun parlor, and here are slung hammocks and swings. Well may this wealthy baby find the world a pleasant place, amid all these fairy-like surroundings. Yet one knows children just as happy who, with "make-believes," live their youthful lives in a world peopled by equal wonders.

The little daughter of Mr. Andrew Carnegie is another child with great expectations. Margaret Carnegie is now eleven years old, having been born in 1897. She has an extraordinary love of animals and, at Mr. Carnegie's Scottish home, Skibo Castle, she owns a lengthy array of pets. As a mere toddling baby, she showed no fear of horses, cows and dogs. At Skibo she drives a beautifully matched pair of Shetland ponies, and she pays frequent visits to her various pets among the birds, deer, cows, horses and dogs. One day little Margaret Carnegie demanded a pet lion for her own. This was a poser indeed for her indulgent father, not, be it understood, from the point of money, but of safety. He assured his little daughter that lions were not safe pets to have roaming about the house, or even sheltered in a stable. But still the child desired the lion, and Mr. Carnegie persuaded her to a compromise. The lion was bought for nearly \$2,500, and was then presented to the Bronx Zoo, in New York, to be cared for. Miss Carnegie went several times to see her new possession, a great hairy lion, whose roaring capacity must have convinced her of its unfitness for the position of a household pet. "The hairy lion," as it is called, died last winter.

Child millionaires who are said to be brought up in complete ignorance of their huge fortune are Louis and Katherine Hammersley. The big Fifth-Avenue house in which they live they imagine to be the property of their nurse, and so unaware are they of their wealth that one of their favorite games is to plan what they would buy if they possessed \$500. Under the will which devised to them their vast property there was a stipulation that the little Hammersleys should be kept in ignorance of their circumstances as long as possible. The result has been a somewhat lonely childhood, for they are debarred from intercourse with children who might confide the truth to them. Louis and Katherine Hammersley are brought up in rather Spartan fashion, getting up early, having a cold bath first thing, and an hour's gymnasium. The mornings are occupied with lessons, the afternoons with recreation, and they are usually in bed and asleep by eight o'clock in the evening.

## On the Unknown Trail

By IZOLA FORRESTER

(Concluded from last month)

**I**S it you or the hand on the bridle that did it? They tried to do me out of my share in the whole properties—the three of them; and my partner, the man I had brought from Texas and stood by through every game we got up against in hard luck, he tried to kill me behind my back. Was I to blame if I showed fight? And, with all three opening up on me, was it my fault that their shots went wild and mine told true? Would you want a man to stand and let his life and property be stolen from him? I killed them—sure I did. I'm not sorry I did it."

"What did you run away for?" Her voice was low. "Why didn't you stand a trial?"

"Because there wasn't a ghost of a chance for me," he answered coolly. "I didn't have any witnesses; nothing but the bodies of three dead men and the straight, cold-blooded fact that I had shot them. And the law won't take a man's word in his own defense. Over at Grismer they know I told the truth, and they let me pretty well alone. But public sentiment don't do a man any good when he is shut out from his own kind and feels that every time he shows up he's liable to be hunted down like a wolf with a government bounty on his pelt."

"Then why don't you go away?"

"Away?" he looked up at her suddenly. "Out of the country, you mean? Because the land's mine and I mean to hang onto it. The claims are all mine, and I took them up. The man that died was just a side partner, to help me work the stuff. They're the best copper properties around here. Do you think I'd let them chase me out of the territory?"

"But you can't do anything with them," she persisted; "not when you are an outlaw."

"Well, I can't dispose of them exactly," he answered deliberately. "But there's nothing to prevent my taking another partner, is there? How does Mr. Knight like the looks of

the arroyo?" She caught her breath as the full meaning of his words flashed upon her.

"Does my uncle know?" she demanded.

"Know what?"

"Who you are?"

"Do you think he would have traveled clear out from New York to Grismer, New Mexico, if he had?"

"No." Her answer was quick and decisive.

"You wouldn't give a fellow the ghost of a chance, would you? Well, I'm taking mine, understand? It was a risky thing to do, even before I met you and that there Greaser, and it's about ten per cent more risky now. But I'm going to take the chance. I'm going down to your camp and have a business interview with Tristram Knight, your uncle. And if he wants to be my partner, I'm going to take his call. And if he does take up my claims and develop them, it means new life for me and a new chance to get away from the government bounty. Maybe it ain't to be." He lifted his head with a touch of recklessness and looked at her. "Maybe, as you say, it's one of them things that's going to happen anyway. Just now it's up to you. I reckon that you're my fate this time, and it's your hand on the bridle leading. Are you going to tell?"

Against her own will she met his gaze. It was a compelling, winning gaze. It seemed to her as if she never had looked so long or deep into a man's eyes.

"Are you going to tell on me?" he repeated.

"No."

They had halted the chestnut at the western brow of the tableland. Below them it dipped into a sudden slash of land that some volcanic acrobatic stunt had left back in days of primitive chaos. Ridge upon ridge of many-colored strata rose from an unseen river gorge. The Rattler lifted his hat from his head and looked down at the land of his promise in peaceful

(Continued on page 504)

## The Test of the Fire

By A. M. WARING



NORMAN WARING let himself into the little house at Westfield, and smiled to himself as he turned the key. Outside a hard frost was over all things, but from within warmth, light and home gleamed alluringly. He shut the door with a smart bang and hastened into the cozy sitting-room.

Elsie rose to greet him. They had been married for seven years, but she came toward him with a smile which a girl might flash upon

her sweetheart. He bent over her and kissed her lips.

"Darling, I've got some wonderful news," he said, as he sat down and took her on his knee.

"The firm—the firm is going to give you the under-manager-ship?" she asked breathlessly, while she eyed him with an expression in which admiration and delight mingled.

"Yes; I didn't care to speak about it until I was quite certain. But this afternoon old Kempton sent for me to his private office, and told me that he had talked over the matter with his brother, and they had decided to offer me the job. It's twenty-five hundred a year, Elsie, and I shall have a dozen men under me. Just fancy your frivolous hubby with a bell of his own to ring, and a boy to answer it, and a dozen active, stalwart young men at his beck and call!"

"Not that I expect you will do much becking and calling," she laughed. "I can't imagine you playing the tyrant."

"Can't you? Ah, perhaps you are prejudiced. I can be a perfect autocrat when I choose."

"Never with me, darling."

He nodded and smiled. "No, never with you. But I say, Elsie, it seems almost too good to be real. Just fancy, jumping from twelve hundred to twenty-five hundred, and I'm still under thirty years of age."

"Yes, it's glorious," she murmured. "And now, Norman, you'll be able to buy a new bike, and to order another suit or two, and—"

"And you? What about you—don't you want anything?"

She squeezed his hand.

"I've got you," she whispered. That makes me as rich as I want to be."

"Ah, but you must have other things as well," he said, laughingly. "Perhaps the day may come when I shall be able to invest in something like this for you."

As he spoke he produced from his pocket a small box. With frankly curious eyes, Elsie watched him as he opened the receptacle and took from it something which caused her to gasp with delight.

"Oh, Norman, how beautiful! What a lovely necklace! And what pearls!"

"Yes; I thought you'd like it," he said, as he laughingly placed it round her neck. "By Jove, how it suits you! Just have a look in the glass."

She rose from his knee and surveyed herself in the mirror. Then she took off the necklace abruptly.

"What's wrong?" he asked quickly.

"Nothing; but—but I mustn't wear it another minute, or it will make me long to keep it."

He smiled as he replaced the necklace in its case. "I wish to goodness you could," he said, gloomily. "Well, some day, perhaps. . . . Anyway, I shall not forget you when I get my first quarter's salary. But this must go back to the office in the morning."

"You brought it from the office?" she murmured. "Wasn't that rather imprudent?"

"Well, of course, if the firm knew they would be rather vexed; but who's going to tell them? It came into my hands this afternoon in the course of business, and I was just going to lock it up in the safe when I remembered that you adored pearls, and I couldn't resist the temptation of bringing it home for you to have a peep at."

"You're a dear, thoughtful boy. But, Norman, is it quite

safe to have it here?" she asked, with a trace of anxiety in her voice.

"Of course. It's only for to-night, and tomorrow it will be back in New York."

"I shan't feel easy till then."

"What a goose you are. There is nothing to worry about. Come, let's have tea now, and then we'll have a nice cozy evening together."

The meal was hardly ended when a visitor arrived. It was Charlie Hope, a young fellow who lived close at hand and who frequently dropped in for a chat. He stayed until ten. "I'll see you home, Charlie," said Waring, as the youth rose to go. And then, turning to his wife, he added:

"Don't sit up for me, dear. I'm going in to have a look at Charlie's new microscope, and I may be late. When once I begin fiddling with microbic specimens, there's no telling when I will stop."

Elsie smiled. "Well, don't be later than you can help," she said. And then, as he approached her to say good night, she whispered. "The necklace! You surely won't risk taking it out with you? It's a lonely road from here to Charlie's."

"You are right. I'll just slip it into the drawer in the study."

The study was a tiny den situated at the end of the hall, at the rear of the house. It was here that Waring sometimes amused himself with botanical specimens, while his wife read or sewed. He placed the case in the drawer of the table and lighted the lamp.

"It'll be just as well to leave the lamp burning all night," he reflected. "If any enterprising thieves should happen to be hanging around, the light will scare them away."

He then returned to the sitting-room and joined his friend. A moment later they were walking swiftly in the direction of young Hope's house.

The microscope proved as absorbing as Waring had predicted, and the specimens which Charlie Hope had procured interested both men so deeply that the hour of midnight came upon them with something of a shock.

"Great Scott, it's twelve o'clock!" cried Waring. "I must be getting home."

"All right. Come in again some other night when you've got a spare hour or two and we'll have another go at these fellows." Waring shivered as he quitted the warm little house and struck out for his home. The air was intensely cold, but somehow it was not the chill of the atmosphere which affected him, for he rather enjoyed frosty weather. A strange presentiment of coming evil suddenly seized his being.

His thoughts flew to the necklace. Suppose anything had happened to it in his absence! A sickly sensation came on his throat. Of course, it was more than possible it was perfectly safe, and yet—and yet—at the back of his brain there lingered a subtle fear. He had been foolish to bring it to his home, he told himself; it ought never to have left the office.

He hastened his steps, anxious to reach the house and ascertain that all was well. He hurried onward. The cigarette that lay between his lips was dead and forgotten, for his sudden anxiety had rendered him oblivious to the action of smoking. At length his home came into view, and he breathed a sigh of relief. The little house lay calm and undisturbed.

He let himself into the building, but as he opened the door a sudden and overwhelming sensation crashed into his blood. Smoke was issuing, in black, horrible volumes, from the staircase and study—from the staircase that led to Elsie's room and the study where the precious necklace lay.

In one wild instant of illumination he realized what had occurred. The cat, who frequently slept in the study, had overturned the lamp and had set the place in flames. He stood irresolute, asking himself what he should do. For one brief second he thought of flying from the house and summoning help, but this thought only endured for an instant. Long before the fire engines arrived his wife would be attacked by the flames. And the necklace! What of that? In moments of intense

(Continued on page 476)





## Suggestions for Valentine Parties

By E. M. RATHBURN



VALENTINE parties are great fun for young people. All sorts of festivities are suited to the amorous saint's day, but perhaps one of the most amusing is a girls' luncheon, where the sly hits and innuendoes about the sweethearts of each maiden can be unrestrained by the presence of the masculine sex. The invitations now used for affairs of this sort are written on large red hearts made of rough paper. They not only give the time and necessary facts about the party, but also request each person to bring a valentine addressed to one of the guests. On the reverse side of the heart a list of the invited guests is given. To make no mistake, however, concerning the expected guests, their acceptances are sometimes procured in advance over the telephone, while the hearts bearing invitations and lists are sent later. The invited ones then make their choice on the list and prepare appropriate valentines. It would be the height of rudeness to go to such a party without a valentine when one has been asked to bring one by the hostess.

The valentines themselves should be original, and, while not like practical jokes in any way, they are most appreciated when setting forth some amusing little characteristic of the maiden or containing some sly hit at her love affairs. Opportunity is also here given for an immense amount of sentiment. A few lines of original poetry or a little sketch count more at such a party than the most elaborate valentine which can be purchased.

It makes a great deal of fun to give a prize to the girl who receives the most valentines. This can appropriately take the form of a candy box in the shape of a red heart, filled with fine bonbons.

The luncheon served would naturally carry out the idea of the day. A huge paper heart should hang from the chandelier in the dining-room, and strings of hearts can be festooned from the mantelpiece or any convenient object. Any sort of floral decorations can be used, but pink carnations are very lovely. It is simple to make large hearts of red paper to place about the vase of flowers, as shown in the illustration. All the bonbons and cakes should be tiny pink hearts, with a very few white ones to make a color contrast. The candles and their shades, of course, would carry out the same idea, if candles are to be used, and one clever girl who is getting up a heart luncheon is making her own shades of four pink hearts fastened together and slipped over the usual gilt holder.

It creates a great deal of fun to have at the table a cake in the form of a large heart. This can be easily made by using any preferred cake recipe, baking it in a large round pan, and when it is cool cutting a triangular section from one end and shaving off the other end slightly to make the rounded point of the heart, and then icing the whole, both top and sides, with pink icing. Ordinary white icing can be easily colored a beautiful pink by adding to it a few drops of cranberry juice, from stewed cranberries, before it is put on the cake. In the center of this cake should be baked one of the little red glass heart charms that can be bought for fifty cents or less at the jewelry counter of any large department store.

The superstition is that the one who finds it within the cake will surely be married within the year.

Guest cards at each plate should be heart-shaped, and if one has a book of quotations from which may be culled some suited to the day, so much the better. Write then on the cards and they will add greatly to the effect of the whole. But the most mirth-provoking thing, and one not difficult to do with a little thought, is to write on each guest card some line that is characteristic of the person, or a joke in connection with her. Everyone enjoys it and there is no better way of starting conversation.

After the luncheon is over, a large screen covered with white muslin is placed at one end of the room, from which all furniture and breakable articles have been removed. In the center of the screen is painted, or made of paper and pasted on, a large red heart. In turn, guests are blindfolded and placed in front of the screen, in direct line with the heart, having first been given a small bow and arrow with which to try at hitting the mark.

Three chances are given

each one, and favors in the shape of hearts are awarded according to the merit of the shot. Following the heart-shooting match, the card game of hearts, with heart-shaped favors and prizes, completes a delightful afternoon.

A fancy dress party for St. Valentine's day is another festivity which is very amusing. And one of the jolliest of all these parties is what is called the "Comic Valentines." One knows those "comics" to be bought for a cent each, some of which are not fearful, but just funny. Taking those for models, the guests may be dressed to imitate them, and they have fun enough guying each other for weeks of remembrance. Each guest should wear the comic valentine from which the dress is made.



A VALENTINE LUNCHEON OR SUPPER TABLE DECORATED WITH RED PAPER HEARTS



## The Very Latest New York Fashions

(See Colored Plate)

Nos. 2555-2491 (15 cents each).—In the colored plate this month is shown the new Directoire coat of velvet, worn with a cloth skirt. This is the very latest fashion fad at present in New York. A rich shade of dark blue was chosen for this coat, which is cut with a short-waisted body and long skirt portions. The closing is in double-breasted style, and the fronts are trimmed with the deep revers of the Directoire modes. These revers are trimmed with satin appliques and most artistically braided in blue silk soutache. The rolling collar is also handsomely faced with satin. The garment is given an additional dressy touch by rather deep tucks that run down each side of the front and back to the high waistline. The

sleeves are smart and are made with a lapped seam at the back of the arm, as shown in the small back view in the illustration on this page, and are trimmed with the flaring cuffs of the period. These are stylishly braided to match the revers. If preferred, the skirts of the garment can be brought together in the front. This design is suited to velvet, velveteen, heavy satin, Ottoman silk, wool, satin and broadcloth. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, six and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and



No. 2533—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 2555—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



No. 2557—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

girdle, which is boned to give firmness and attached under the top of the skirt. An outside crush girdle of silk finishes the top. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty to thirty inches waist measure. The twenty-six size requires three and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. It is two and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2557-2537 (15 cents each).—Eton jackets are in fashion again, and our colored plate shows the very newest model. This stylish costume, which can be used either for winter or spring, is made of broadcloth in one of the new shades of greenish gray. The little jacket is very jaunty and smart, and can be easily and successfully made at home. Our model is trimmed with fancy silk soutache. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, one and a half yards forty-four inches wide or one and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2537) that completes this handsome suit is one of the latest eight-gored models, made with a high waistline. It can have either a front or back closing, as one prefers. Another view of this skirt is shown on page 439. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is three and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2533-2548 (15 cents each).—Fancy striped chevrot in shades of light brown was used to make this stylish street suit. The coat is cut with a loose box-front, closing with a single row of bone buttons. The neck is given the approved tailor finish by a notched collar of the material, simply finished by a row of stitching. The back is semi-fitting and is shaped by a seam down the center and each side. The sleeves fit the arms closely, and are completed by neat cuffs of the material. The pattern of this

(Continued on page 495)

one-quarter yards thirty-six inches in width, four yards forty-four inches in width or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2491) is made of broadcloth a tone lighter than the coat. It is in two pieces, front and back, both of which are cut on a fold of the material. While the front gore shows the scant but graceful lines of the new models, the back is cut with the swing of a circular skirt and flares with becoming fulness below the hip. The style is very simple (having only two seams), but extremely fashionable, showing the high waistline. This effect is produced by a gored foundation



No. 2491—6 sizes, 20 to 30 inches waist measure



2555, LADIES' DIRECTOIRE COAT. 15C.  
2491, LADIES' TWO-PIECE SKIRT. 15C.

2557, LADIES' ETON JACKET. 15C.  
2537, LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. 15C.

2533, LADIES' COAT. 15C.  
2546, LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT. 15C.

THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

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SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO



McCALL PATTERNS (All Seams Allowed)

2427, LADIES' LINING WAIST OR GIMPE. PRICE, 15 CENTS  
 2553, LADIES' JUMPER DRESS. PRICE, 15 CENTS

2549, LADIES' COSTUME  
 PRICE, 15 CENTS

NEW COSTUMES IN DIRECTOIRE EFFECT

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE



## New Costumes in Directoire Effect

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

No. 2553 (15 cents).—This is an attractive model for a jumper dress. It is made with the popular high waistline, and is at the same time a very practical design. One excellent development was shown in catawba broadcloth, with velvet buttons in a darker shade and an edge trimming of tan with amethyst beads. The amateur will find this simple in construction. The waist portion is tucked and joined to skirt, the panel extension being lapped over waist and stitched down in tuck effect. The closing is at the center-back, where an inverted box-pleat is introduced. The different guimpes or waists which may be worn with the dress add variety to the toilette. The catawba cloth gown was shown with a guimpe of palest pinkish lavender messaline, which made an exquisite contrast. The modish net waists show to best advantage under a gown of this description. Serge, cashmere and challie are also suitable. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, seven and three quarter yards of material

while similar tucks, seemingly a continuation of the tucks in the waist, extend the length of the skirt. The sleeve portions are lapped and stitched to form a similar tuck. The six-

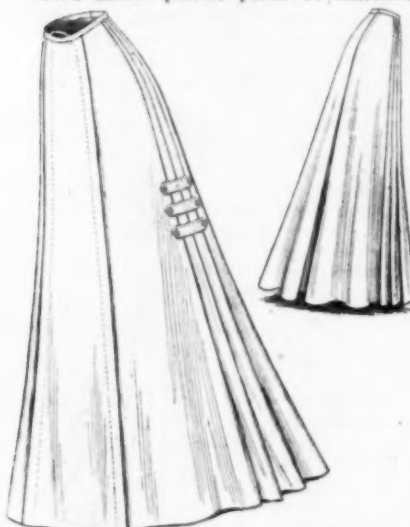
gored skirt, in high waistline, has an inverted box-pleat at the back and may be worn in round length or short sweep. The lining waist is faced for the yoke, while the neck of the outside waist is cut in pointed or square outline. The gown opens in the front. Broadcloth, taffeta, satin or chiffon velvet are fashionable and are adapted to the mode. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires nine and three-quarter yards of material twenty-four inches wide, eight and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, six and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or five and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2537 (15 cents).—This eight-gored skirt is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. It is again illustrated in the



Five-Gored Skirt

No. 2553—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust meas.



No. 2548—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist meas.

twenty-seven inches wide, five and a half yards thirty-six inches or four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches.

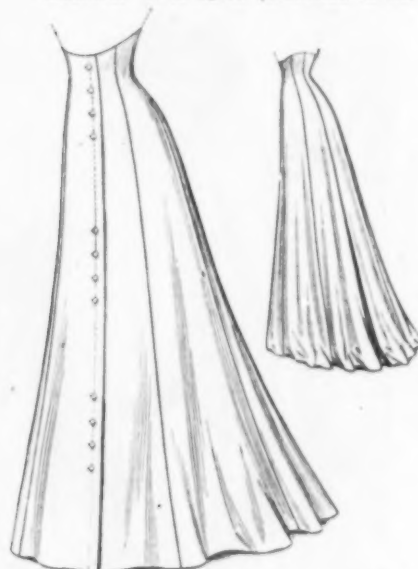
No. 2548 (15 cents).—This skirt is a five-gored design in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and is again shown in the colored illustration. A further description will be found on page 495

No. 2549 (15 cents).—Here is a gown, on very simple lines, which combines some of the very newest features of the prevailing modes and offers innumerable opportunities for handsome trimming schemes. It is in Empire effect, graceful and stylish, but not at all extreme. A Directoire satin in a "London-smoke" gray was used in this instance, the trimming being of velvet ribbon in the same shade and steel buttons. A daring though exquisite contrast was obtained by a sash of peacock-blue chiffon. The yoke of écu filet net was roughly embroidered in gray and peacock-blue floss with a touch of gold. The designs of these embroideries are extremely simple, and are executed with such boldness that the woman who knows almost nothing of embroidering could easily work these yokes herself. The waist has a tuck at each side, going over the shoulders,



No. 2549—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

—three or four inches—and of the same width in their entire length. They are often formed of three or four strips of narrow-headed galloon, fixed at intervals by a passementerie motif or a fancy macaroon, terminated by bead-fringe or tassels.



No. 2537—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

colored plate. For a further description see page 438.

At present—except for fur garments, for which metal or fur buttons are employed—the taste is for fabric, tortoiseshell, passementerie or crochet buttons. The majority are very large and quite flat. A double row often ornaments the front of garments; one or two on each sleeve, and frequently two at the back serve to indicate the waistline.

In the same manner, it is not uncommon to see large macaroons of passementerie, a narrow quilling of velvet, taffeta or satin, surrounding a smaller button. Sometimes they are formed entirely of metallic lace or galloon. These are naturally merely ornamental.

Long, pendant trimmings are a novelty of the moment. These are frequently half or even three-quarters of a yard in length. They are not very broad and of the same width in their entire length. They are often formed of three or four strips of narrow-headed galloon, fixed at intervals by a passementerie motif or a fancy macaroon, terminated by bead-fringe or tassels.

## Several Suggestions for Fashionable Waists



No. 2534—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 2563—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 2540—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2534 (15 cents).—This trim little shirt waist was reproduced in light-gray challie. It is closed a little to the left of the center-front with pretty buttons made from flat pearl beads, which give a distinctive effect to the waist. Three narrow tucks at each side of the front and back prevent any suggestion of severity without detracting from the tailored effect. The sleeve, of the new leg-o'-mutton order, has similar tucks. This waist will appeal to the home dressmaker on account of its extreme simplicity and smart appearance. Another modish waist resulted from the use of the new cotton crepon in a cream white with pearl bead buttons. A dainty lace collar and jabot made this quite a dressy creation. A simpler waist was shown in white madras. Scotch flannel, linen and albatross are equally adapted to the design. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2563 (15 cents).—The sleeveless waists and those having all sorts of open necks, which are *en vogue* at present, demand a guimpe or underwaist of some kind. This slip has been designed especially to meet this need. It may be made of lining or silk, and faced at the neck in any desired outline with net, lace, chiffon or embroidery, which is to show through the open neck of the outside waist. Again, it may be used as the foundation for any individual style of shirt waist, the tucks being stitched in the material before cutting by the pattern. Two styles of sleeves are given, the pretty tucked style, which is so popular, and a plain leg-o'-mutton sleeve, which may be trimmed in any original way one's fancy may dictate. It may also be used as a slip—of daintily colored lawn or China silk—to be worn under a thin lingerie waist to impart warmth. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, two and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

SOME very pretty fancy waists of white net have long, tight undersleeves of pin-tucked net with the tucks running around the arm, and the oversleeve is of the same net tucked at the same intervals, but with the tucks running vertically. This, in the transparent material, gives the effect of a checked material or of a net tucked in little blocks or squares. The lower part of the guimpe is arranged to correspond. Whether the guimpe and collar are white or dark, the sleeves of the modish blouse are almost invariably in the color of the blouse; and since sleeves of transparent dark net and guimpe of white net would be somewhat incongruous, the designer who wants a transparent net dark sleeve carries this dark net over into the bodice, using it tucked or full to fill in a low-cut bodice; while only a shallow little guimpe and collar of white or cream rise above it.

No. 2540 (10 cents).—This novel design for an over-blouse is very easy to make, the back and suspender portion being in one piece. The closing is arranged at the left under-arm seam. This blouse may be used to advantage over a waist of net or allover lace, and if made of the same material as the skirt will give the effect of a costume, or two-piece dress, which is so fashionable at present. Very often a lace or lingerie waist which is somewhat passé can be made to look like a new confection with the addition of an over-blouse of this kind, of silk, matching the color of the skirt. The blouse could be suitably made of albatross, taffeta, velvet, crêpe de Chine or any of the light-weight woollens. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, one and three-eighths yards of material in any width.



2545



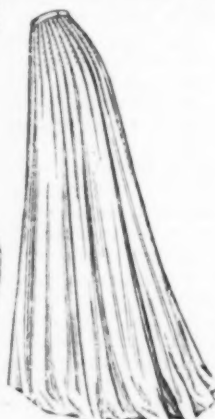
2548



2568



2538



2561



2545, Ladies' Guimpe Waist  
2548, Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt

2568, Ladies' Dress

2538, Ladies' Waist  
2561, Ladies' Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt

## Stylish Cloth Gowns

Nos. 2545-2548 (15 cents each).—This lovely new gown is of smoke-gray broadcloth. The waist is worn over a guimpe with tucked sleeves of gray chiffon, but in order to give the becoming touch of white near the face the yoke and stock collar are of cream-colored allover lace. The waist itself has a trimming band of the material outlining the round neck and running down the front. This is most artistically braided in gray silk soutache. The same trimming outlines the armholes. There are tucks on each side of the front and back. The pattern of this smart waist is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and

seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2548) is one of the very pretty and serviceable five-gored pleated styles, and can be cut in either round or shorter length. The pattern is in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards if you employ the material that is woven in the

(Continued on page 495)



## Modish Frocks for House or Reception



2488, Ladies' Princess Dress  
2427, Ladies' Lining Waist or Guimpe

2329, Ladies' Costume

Nos. 2488-2427 (15 cents each).—Broadcloth in the exquisite shade of lavender now called wistaria was used for this handsome Princess dress. The rather wide armholes and the seams of the costume are outlined with lavender velvet just a tone darker. The center-front of the dress is a plain panel, while the sides and back are fitted at the waist with small tucks. A very pretty street costume can be made from this design of gray cashmere with appliqué of gray embroidery. This is worn over an écaru net guimpe. Among other fabrics adapted to the design are silk pongee, light-weight broadcloth or serge, crêpe de Chine and velvet. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, eight and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide or four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The guimpe is made from pattern No. 2427. The long sleeves are of tucked lavender chiffon, while the yoke and stock collar are of cream-color allover lace. It has the new fitted sleeves

coming down well over the hands, and at the waistline there is a fitted peplum, which absolutely prevents it from riding up when it is worn as a guimpe. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches.

No. 2329 (15 cents).—Taffeta silk in the lovely London smoke shade was used for this stylish and serviceable winter gown. The waist is in jumper effect, trimmed with bands of fancy gray silk braid and crochet buttons. It has a deep yoke, faced over the lining in guimpe effect, of allover lace. The sleeves are also of the lace, and can be made either long or short, as one prefers. The skirt is cut with seven gores and trimmed to correspond with the waist. This costume would be very pretty made of black taffeta and worn over a lace or lingerie guimpe. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, twelve and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, seven and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, six yards forty-four inches wide or five yards fifty-four inches in width.

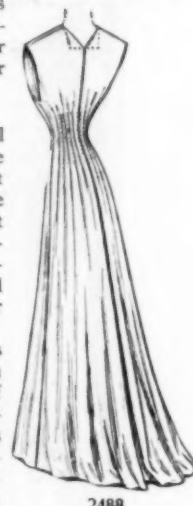
PLAIN net soutached elaborately all in the color of the velvet makes an effective bodice for a velvet frock, and occasionally a rather coarse-mesh silk lace is laid over gold or silver tissue.

The variety of nets is endless, and though two or three kinds of net are almost ubiquitous, there are hosts of others less common. Every imaginable change has been rung upon the size and arrangement of dot designs and fine lacy or openwork lines or stripes. A net now being used considerably for stylish

guimpes and sleeves, in place of tucked net, gives the idea of a finely tucked net at a distance, but is in reality a flat surface with fine lines of closely woven mesh alternating with lines slightly wider of the more ordinary mesh. Some of the fancy weaves in silk nets are charming, and many of these are woven with bordure designs in faint color.

There are exquisite silk nets, too, with deep embroidered borders in self-color, and the robe patterns in net beggar description.

Colored net or lace embroidered in gold is often used for the entire bodice of an elaborate frock intended for dressy wear.



## Two Handsome Princess Gowns

No. 2408 (15 cents).—Chiffon broadcloth in the lovely catawba shade made this stylish costume, but the pattern is suited to any seasonable woolen or silk material. The waist, which closes in the back, has a small yoke of allover lace, but silk or velvet can be substituted for this purpose if desired. There are two deep Gibson tucks on each side, both back and front, and the center-front of the waist extends down over the skirt for a little distance in very smart effect. The skirt is a very graceful cut, has seven gores and is sewed onto the waist. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, nine and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, five yards forty-four inches wide or four and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is four and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

No. 2407 (15 cents).—One of the newest styles of the costumes cut in Princess effect is here illustrated. It is made without lining and has a removable chemisette of tucked silk. The sleeves can either be long, as shown in this illustration, or cut short, as both styles are

given in the pattern. Broadcloth or chevior is recommended for this model, but it can be developed in almost any seasonable material—serge, velveteen, Panama, etc. The skirt portion is cut with ten gores. The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, ten and three-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches in width, seven yards thirty-six inches wide or five and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt measures four and a half yards around the bottom.



2408



2407

GUIMPES continue to form a part of most dresses. Square, round and heart-shaped, they are made of net, mousseline or embroidery, and very seldom are they left without some further adornment.

A very pretty fashion for quite dressy toilettes constructed of satin, velvet or even high-class woolen fabrics, is the sleeveless waist cut décolleté in narrow square form, back and front. The absent sleeves are replaced by others of white or black net, surrounded at very close intervals by quite narrow folds of self-colored satin or taffeta, in imitation of tucks. The open space on the bosom and back is veiled in the same manner, the folds, which are stitched on net, being placed horizontally. This is adopted for dresses of any color. Very smart and an entirely new idea are satin



2408, Ladies' Costume

2407, Ladies' Costume

dresses of Empire type. These are worn with separate and quite short boleros of self-colored net embroidered in an allover manner, in shades of old blue and old red, shading into copper tints and mingled with gold thread. The effect is extremely good, the design so thoroughly covering the net as to render it invisible. Consequently, the bolero can easily complete more than one toilette.

There is also the short Directoire coat, this also sleeveless and serving the same purpose. These garments may presage the bolero for spring.

Though the high waistline is one of the leading style features of the season, it cannot be said to be exclusive, though for all descriptions of dressy toilettes it is extremely popular.

Some new tailored suits have just been brought out completed by a perfectly fitting jacket of long-waisted order. On these suits the band of the skirt is at the ordinary waistline.

## Smart Shirt Waists and Sleeves

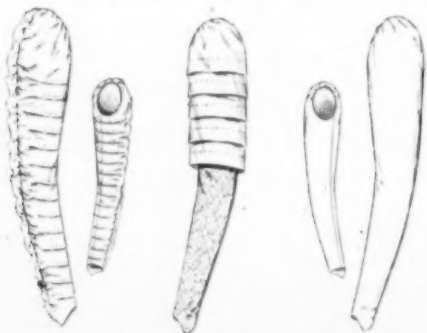
No. 2569 (15 cents).—Light-tan French flannel was employed in making this natty shirt waist. The white linen collar and brown tie are in keeping with the style. Sufficient fullness is provided in the front by a narrow and a wide tuck at each side, the front closing being arranged with the regulation box-pleat. The pocket, which is shaped somewhat out of the ordinary, gives an opportunity for the little dainty conceits in the form of embroidered initials, or some preferred emblem, which have interested feminine fancy of late. The back is unadorned, having merely the required easing at the waistline to dispel any appearance of severity. Madras, linen, albatross, Scotch flannel and percale will make up the

design with equal success. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, three and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2406 (15 cents).—This smart shirt waist is of white Scotch flannel with a narrow black stripe. It closes on the left side of the front in the manner that is now considered so fashionable for tailored shirt waists. The fullness is arranged in a deep Gibson tuck over each sleeve. This is stitched down to yoke depth in the front and to the waistline on each side of the back. The sleeves are in the usual shirt-waist style, and are finished with straight cuffs of the material and a tailored lap. A high rolling collar of white linen completes the neck. This shirt waist would be very pretty indeed for winter wear if made of bright-red French flannel with a fine hairline stripe of white. It could be fastened up the side closing with either tiny brass buttons or white pearl buttons. At the neck an embroidered white linen collar and red silk tie could be worn, or the tie could be of the lingerie variety, or a narrow four-in-hand of black satin could be substituted. The pattern is in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, three and a half yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2580 (10 cents).—The prevalent mode of the ultra-slender figure has of necessity reduced the size of the sleeves to retain the proper proportions. Fashion has set the stamp of approval on the leg-o'-mutton shaping in particular,

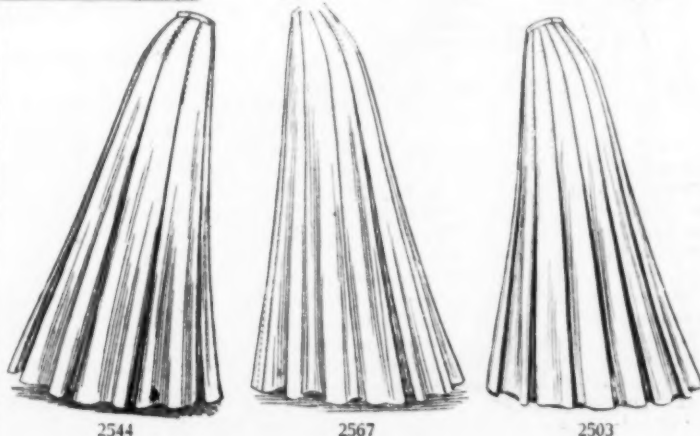
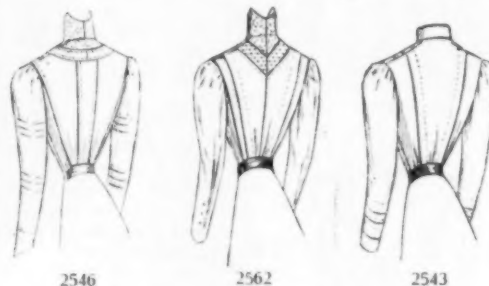
and most of the new sleeves are variations on this foundation. Our pattern provides the plain leg-o'-mutton sleeve, which may be made with or without the sleeve-cap. A favored combination is a sleeve of net or chiffon with a tucked sleeve-cap of the dress material. The mousquetaire sleeve illustrated is a most desirable development of this style. It is shirred into a soft, fluffy beading, while the fullness on the inner side is disposed of in fine tucks. This sleeve will add to the beauty of any gown, and is especially adapted to dressy bodices and costumes. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small (corresponding to eleven and twelve inches arm measure), medium (thirteen and fourteen inches arm) and large (fifteen inches or larger arm). The tucked sleeve, in the medium size, requires two yards of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, while the plain sleeve, in the medium size, requires one yard of material twenty-seven inches wide or three quarters of a yard thirty-six inches in width. The tucked cap requires one and three-eighths yards of material twenty-two inches wide or one and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide.



No. 2580—3 sizes, small, medium and large.



No. 2500—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.







2546, Ladies' Waist  
2544, Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt

2562, Ladies' Waist  
2567, Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt

2543, Ladies' Shirt waist  
2503, Ladies' Fourteen-Gored Pleated Skirt

## Smart and Serviceable Styles

Nos. 2546-2544 (15 cents each).—Navy-blue serge was the material used for this jaunty winter suit, which is not at all difficult to make and yet is extremely stylish. The waist has a shallow round yoke of allover lace. There are tucks on each shoulder to give the necessary fulness, and a graceful trimming band of the material, outlined with fancy silk braid, runs around the neck and down the center closing. The sleeves fit the arms rather closely and are trimmed with clusters of crossway tucks. The pattern of this pretty and serviceable waist is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches.

The skirt (No. 2544) is one of the new pleated seven-gored styles. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, eight yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. It is three and seven-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2562-2567 (15 cents each).—This lovely dress is of seal-brown broadcloth, with the trimming band in the center-front of the waist of pale-blue broadcloth handsomely braided in brown silk soutache. The narrow yoke and high stock collar are of tucked white mousseline de soie. The waist fastens in the center-back and is prettily tucked to give it the requisite

(Continued on page 498)

## The Latest Styles in Coats and Sleeves

No. 2387 (15 cents).—This handsome coat is three-quarter length and is cut with a double-breasted, semi-fitted front, adorned with two rows of cloth-covered buttons. The neck has the usual V-shaped opening and is finished with jaunty lapels and a rolling collar of the material, completed in tailored fashion with a row of stitching. The back is fitted by a seam at each side of the center. If preferred, the lower edge may be cut in straight instead of pointed outline, as shown by the smaller sketch.



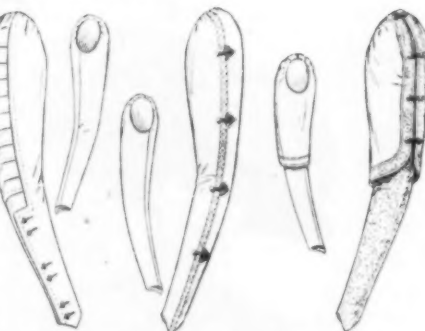
No. 2387—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 2386 (15 cents).—This smart tailored coat, in a golden-brown chevron stripe, has the straight front that Paris has declared to be the thing this season. It closes in single-breasted style down the center, while the neck is finished by a stylish shawl collar. If preferred, however, the neck may be completed in the usual style, with pointed lapels and rolling collar, as shown in one of the small views of the garment. The back is semi-fitted by a seam on each side of the center and is trimmed with buttons in an effective style. The sleeves fit the arms rather closely, and are completed by cuffs of the material, which, however, may be omitted. Tan-colored satin is used as a lining. Broadcloth, serge, cheviot and covert might be employed with equal success. The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, five and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-six inches wide, three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or two and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches in width.



No. 2386—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 2578 (15 cents).—Here is one of the smartest variations of the season's styles in skirts. The front gore is in panel effect, having lapped seams. The side gore is out of the ordinary, having an inserted section laid in an inverted box-pleat and joined to it under a lapped seam. A somewhat circular back gore completes the skirt, making it a five-gored model. Cloth or velvet-covered buttons at the side seam make a stylish and effective mode of adornment. The opening is arranged at the back with an inverted box-pleat. Broadcloth and chiffon velvet make handsome skirts for state occasions, while serge, cheviot, chevron-striped material and tweed make skirts that stand a great deal of wear. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. The twenty-six inch size requires seven and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide, four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. It measures four yards around the bottom.



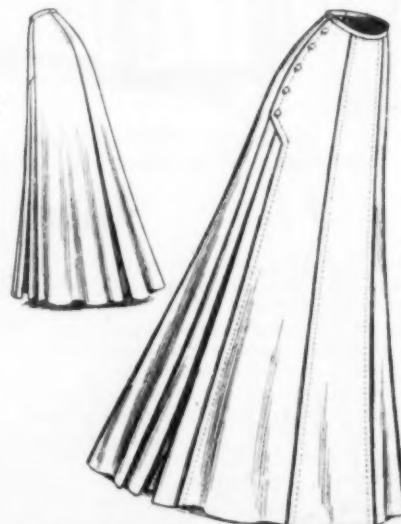
No. 2420—3 sizes, small, medium and large.

The pattern is in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, six and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2420 (10 cents).—This design gives the very newest styles in dress sleeves for both ladies and misses.

The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, and requires for any size, for the tucked sleeves, one and a half yards of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide or three-quarters of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide; for the sleeve with cap, two and a half yards of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, one and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide; for the separate caps, one yard of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, five-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide or half a yard forty-four inches wide will be needed.

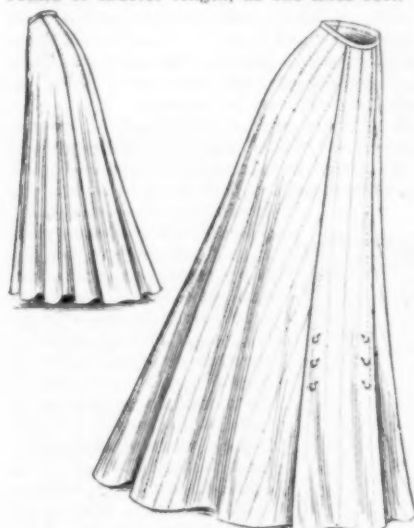
A LARGE number of the more elaborate separate blouses this season are in black to accompany the black costumes which are so fashionable, and not only are these worn with coat and skirt suits, but clever women are matching them up in skirts for house wear. A black net blouse trimmed in soutache and in folds of liberty, for example, was made by a woman of excellent taste in dress. With the aid of a good pattern, this woman made also a perfectly plain, clinging, high-waisted skirt of black liberty, and the result was a house gown at a price much less than a dressmaker would have charged for a frock as smart.



No. 2578—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

## A House Dress and Two Stylish Skirts

No. 2556 (15 cents).—This smart skirt is a very pretty pattern for striped materials, but can also be used most successfully for plain goods. It is a four-piece design with a gored front and back and circular sides, and can be made up in either round or shorter length, as one likes best.



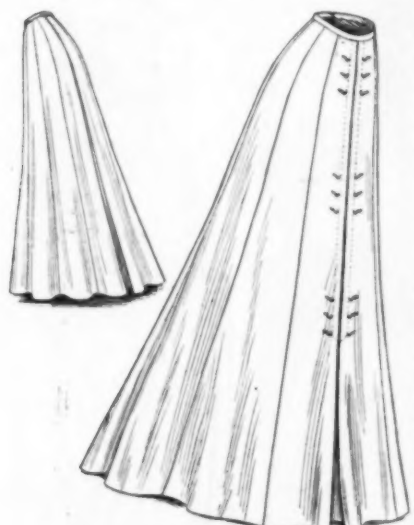
No. 2556—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, five yards of material thirty-six inches in width, four and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt measures four and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

THE favorite fabrics of the winter are unquestionably broadcloth and satin, both of which are very

prominent. Dark and unusual colorings have a big representation. The newest color tone is the gray-brown—an outgrowth undoubtedly of the taupe series. These new browns are of castor tone, but running into the darker shades they become almost indefinable. It might almost be said that there are new shades of gray that are brown, new shades of amethyst that are brown, new shades of rose that are brown, and new shades of wine that are brown. These tints are absolutely indescribable, all of them being art shades and impossible to classify. It is sufficient to say that there is a decided tendency in all colors toward an ashen or brownish tinge.

For evening, rose shades predominate. Rose-orchid and rose-amethyst shades are seen in gowns of liberty and heavy satin, showing scarcely any trimming upon the skirt, and with the simplest of bodices—mere drapings of tulle on satin foundations. The sleeves of these gowns are correspondingly simple, usually a shoulder-cap or a chiffon or tulle butterfly, covering a third of the upper arm.



No. 2535—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

all fashionable cloth—silk, satin, velveteen or velvet. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-six inches wide, three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and seven-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. It is three and three-eighths yards around the bottom.

No. 2469 (15 cents).—Nothing has ever yet been invented that can quite take the place of the shirt-waist dress for smart morning wear. This simple and pretty model is made of striped flannel and stylishly trimmed with buttons, but cashmere, serge, challie, sateen, lawn, chambray, etc., can be suitably used if preferred. The shirt-waist portion can be very quickly made, as it is without fulness on the shoulders, either front or back, and fastens over the left side, where it is stitched in tuck effect and trimmed with buttons. A jaunty patch pocket is also placed on the side of the front, but this can be omitted if desired. The sleeves are in the regulation shirt-waist style and are finished with straight cuffs of the material. The back is



Seven-Gored Skirt

No. 2469—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

plain and has its slight fulness gathered at the waistline. A turnover collar of white linen and a pretty silk tie finish the neck of our model. The skirt is cut in the seven-gored style and is stitched in tuck effect down the left side of the front, where it closes in the new style and is trimmed with buttons to correspond with those on the waist. This dress would also be very smart and pretty for winter wear if it was made of dark-red cashmere or mohair. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, ten and three-quarter yards of the material that is woven in the twenty-four inch width, nine and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, six yards thirty-six inches wide or five yards if you employ the forty-four inch goods. The skirt measures four yards around the bottom.



## A Handsome Visiting Toilette

Nos. 2579-2414 (15 cents each).—Reseda-green poplin with silk soutache braiding in the same shade made this an exquisite visiting gown, which, though simply constructed, is withal extremely effective and modish. The buttons used for trimming were covered with chiffon velvet in a slightly darker sage green; the girdle also was of this velvet. The square yoke of écreu net, with embroidery in green, gold and lavender, gave the gown a rich and distinctive appearance. For a less pretentious gown a dark catawba serge was chosen, with yoke and sleeves of tuck net in a shade very little lighter than the dress. The waist is provided with a lining, which is faced for the yoke. The center-front and back portions are attached under the side-fronts and backs, each showing half-inch tucks. The leg-of-mutton sleeve is also adorned with half-inch tucks. As a separate waist the model could be suitably made of taffeta or any of the light-weight woollens. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires in the thirty-six inch size, five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2414) is one of the latest models, having only three gores, and is made with the fashionable high waistline. To keep this high waistline in position a foundation girde of canvas with boned seams is attached underneath, for which a pattern is provided. The skirt is cut in short-sweep length. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six inch size, five yards of material thirty-six inches wide, four and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. The width around the lower edge is four and one-eighth yards.

THE winter colors are charming. A very good plan has obtained this winter by which all materials, feathers, ribbons, etc., are dyed alike in a series of shades, so that they go together—an exact match. Even buttons, lace and passementerie can be purchased of the exact tone required. Among the new colors are two very lovely shades—Nankin blue and Atlantic green, this last having a gray shade across the green-blue, which does indeed recall the tint of vast ocean waters. Nankin blue is a brighter color, but a very beautiful one. Smoke gray is another of the new shades; the French, who produced it, call it *plomb* (lead), and it is not unlike the “elephant” gray, which has been so much admired of late years—it is a cross

indeed between “elephant” and the paler, more delicate “mole.” This may have suggested the new brown—“otter”—which is so soft and rich. Parisian *couturiers* of the Rue de la Paix are turning out complete costumes of otter brown—coat and skirt, feathered hat, gloves, shoes and all details. A shaded feather looks well on an otter-brown felt, shading from the darkest tint to a pale cream. Another new and very favorite tint is a deep purple or violet, to which many names have been given. This new tint has entirely superseded navy and royal blues. Like the “otter” shades, the new purple varies in intensity.

Another new shade which is much favored is “pine” green. It has the dark and somewhat bluish tints of the little pointed leaves or needles of that tree. Both in velvet and satin it looks extremely stylish. It is much employed in the case of visiting

dressess, but is as frequently completed by a blouse waist of self-colored lace or net as by one of the same material. If of net, the waist is embroidered in allover fashion, in self-colored soutache, floss silk or chenille. In the case of lace, the contours of the device are picked out in metallic thread. The design is most effective when somewhat large. Colored lace continues quite as fashionable as it was during the first of the season. The tints accurately follow those of the high-class materials of the winter.

For evening wraps no material is more fashionable than chiffon. Formerly such a fabric would never even have been dreamed of for such a purpose. It is braided, embroidered and beaded in allover fashion, and lined, whatever may be the color, in white satin.

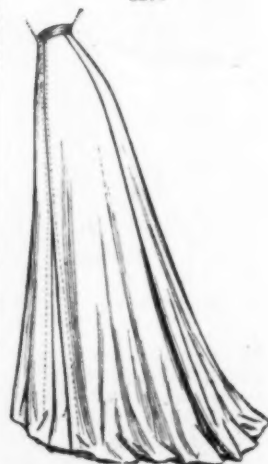


2579, Ladies' Waist

2414, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt



2579

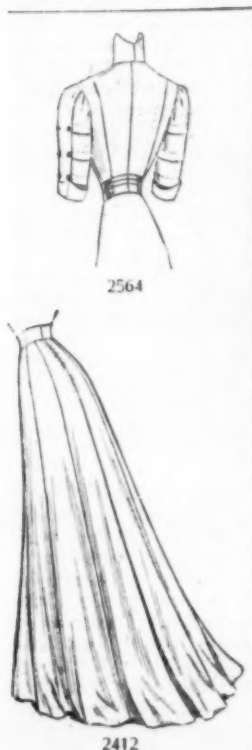


2414

## One of the Latest Costumes

Nos. 2564-2412 (15 cents each).—This charming gown was developed in heliotrope satin-faced broadcloth with bands of silk embroidery. The lining is covered, in vest effect, with tan-colored tucked chiffon and embroidered bands similar to those on the sleeve; the tiny vestees are of heliotrope velvet adorned with silk soutache in a pretty design. When analyzed the garment is very simple. The back shows a tuck at each side, while there are three at each side of the front; similar tucks adorn the sleeve. When used as a separate waist, a wide pleated girldle is used, for which a pattern is provided. Taffeta, satin, crêpe de Chine and the lighter-weight woollens are best adapted to the design. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires five and one-quarter yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches in width.

The skirt (No. 2412), a decidedly smart nine-gored model, shows a unique adaptation of the front panel, giving the skirt the fashionable high waistline and at the same time not being in the least extreme. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for twenty-six size, six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches in width, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards if you use the goods that is woven in the fifty-four inch width. The skirt measures four and a half yards around the lower edge.



2564, Ladies' Waist

2412, Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt

THE millinery houses in Paris are featuring opera hoods, which are made of ribbons and silks, some of the latter being in pampadour and other fancy warp-printed designs. The majority of the models are in the plain chiffon taffeta ribbons, and they present a number of novel features.

The milliners have gone to those brilliant, gay, artificial days of Louis XIV for their inspiration, their models, their names. This quaint hood of ceil-blue taffeta and sapphire velvet, with its line of dark fur around the face and framing the velvet crown, is the Maintenon. It has a certain solid richness and sobriety despite its beauty, but the Du Barry makes no claim to sobriety. It is all pale-blue taffeta and mousseline and creamy lace, all compact of tiny frills and frivolous knots and fluttering bows. And the Manon—an immense capuchon of pansy violet taffetas, rolling back around its border to show the soft corded lining of delicate rose pink.

Yes, they have an Old-World, French flavor, these evening hoods. Let us hope they will not prove demoralizing to our latter-day maids and matrons; but it would be difficult not to take on a touch of frivolity with one of the airy trifles.

A wide puff of cream net, bordered on each side by a line of tiny roses or rosebuds and a single or double frill of lace, makes a good finish for one of the voluminous hoods of taffeta or liberty. Sometimes the frills are of silk mousseline or chiffon rather than of lace, and perhaps the outer frill matches the hood in color while the frill next the hair and face is white.

Narrow black lace and knots of black velvet trim one hood of straw-colored silk, and velvet loops and bows finish the front of another silk model, which has on it a narrow bordering frill of lace around the face, but a deep, cape-like frill of lace around the neck. A majority of the hoods have some sort of cape finish, more or less shallow, and some have long scarfs of the hood material cut in one with the body of the hood.

Much use is being made of metal tissue. These gauze-like metal fabrics have been taken freely by such leading Paris milliners as Réboux, Carlier, Virot, Crozier, Charlotte and Lewis. The metal threads are interwoven with silk, both the metal and silk being dyed in colors. The fabric is put out under the name of Apollo cloth. It is especially attractive in the reds, blues and greens, and is a marked feature of the new millinery.

Fringe is handsomely draped on evening, dinner and street gowns, always the same dye of material used, the fringe being wide.

## New Designs in Wrappers and Dressing Sacques

No. 2536 (15 cents).—This wrapper, while it is remarkably simple and easy to make, has very graceful and becoming lines. The model illustrated is of dark-red cashmere trimmed with fancy red and black silk braid. The front is cut away to display a square yoke and stock collar of tucked red silk, but if preferred the wrapper material can be brought right up to the collar, as shown in the small view in the right-hand corner of the illustration. The front fulness of the wrapper is tucked to simulate a broad Watteau pleat and is confined at the waist by a belt of the material, starting from the tucks on each side of the back. The sleeves can be made in either blouse or flowing style, as one likes best. This design can be made of almost any sort of material. It develops prettily in challie, flannel, foulard, albatross or in washable materials, such as percale, sateen, lawn, chambray, dimity, etc. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, nine and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or six and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2547 (15 cents).—This smart dressing sacque is sure to appeal straight to the heart of the woman who likes always to present a neat and trim appearance. It has not the loose, negligée look of most garments of the sort, but is fitted to the figure by tucks. At the waistline is a trim belt of the material, and below this the sacque is extended in a stylish peplum effect. The neck is collarless and completed by a trimming band that runs straight down the front. The sleeves can be made either in blouse or flowing style, as one desires. Pale-blue or pink French flannel trimmed with a band, belt and cuffs of black taffeta is very stylish for this design, or it could be made of cashmere, challie, flannelette, chambray, sateen, etc. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

PROPER exercise stimulates the nerves and brings them under the control of the will. Personal development depends on mind and body, and when the nerves are unstrung our bodies languish. Assuredly, it is our duty to so husband our strength that we are able to do well all that is required of us. A healthy mind in a healthy body makes us ignore nerves altogether, and as nervousness never contributes to health, happiness or strength, we do not want to keep it by us.



No. 2411—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.



No. 2547—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 2536—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

### The "Nervous" Woman]

THE happiness of many a home is tampered with because the overwrought mistress becomes irritable through nervous exhaustion. If it takes the form of temper giving way with the rest—and ill-temper does not produce home felicity—it is not wickedness, but weakness through trying to burn the candle at both ends. No moment's rest, no relaxation of the tension.

The perpetual and ever varied noises of the city tell upon our nerves, and it would do the majority of our women heaps of good if they would just go into the country for a while and vegetate. Endless excitement never did anyone good. To recover our tone we want to consider our diet and our digestion, and be determined to carry out our resolutions of taking life, at all events for a while, more easily. Get all the sleep possible is sage advice, and all the fresh air. A month of rest, and more sleep each night than usual, might be the means of setting up many an overworked woman who is becoming prematurely old. Nothing is more detrimental to success in society and good looks than overdoing it. We want our intellects and our bodies to be on the alert, and this certainly is not the case when our nerves are not up to the mark.

Dyspepsia exercises a fatal influence on nerves. Look well into this, you who suffer therefrom, and rule your diet accordingly. Make all the change you can in life—change of food, of place, of air and scene and associations. It often does one a world of good to get away from one's family for a while. Even the most devoted couples will own to great benefits of this advice.

No. 2411 (15 cents).—This pretty dressing sacque is made of pale-pink French flannel with a narrow black stripe, and is trimmed with fancy white and black silk braid. It has the body and sleeves cut in one piece, and so can be very easily and quickly put together. The sleeves can either be in puff effect, with long or short cuffs, or in flowing style, as shown in the small back view of the garment in the upper left-hand corner of the illustration. The neck is completed by a large collar in sailor style, but if a high collar is desired it can be finished as shown in the small view. Cashmere, challie, nun's-veiling, albatross, flannel, flannelette, China or taffeta silk, lawn, chambray, sateen, etc., can be used for this design. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.



## Garments for Milady's Comfort



No. 2554—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 2554 (15 cents).—The ideal dressing gown should combine comfort with daintiness. The designer had in mind milady's comfort when she took the best features of the picturesque Japanese kimono and, with a few deft touches, produced the more convenient wrapper in the illustration, which has been made more practical, according to Occidental ideas, without relinquishing its Oriental daintiness. What woman will not rest the more completely after the nerve-straining duties of a modern day when she is conscious that her negligée is becoming as well as comfortable? This charming kimono is simplicity itself. The front and back are cut in one, having no seam at the shoulder; an under-arm seam gives all the fit that is required. After the sleeve seam is closed and the sleeve sewed in there is nothing to do but sew on the trimming bands. It may be made in full length or cut short for a dressing sacque. Light-weight silks and woolen materials are the most suitable, while for more serviceable wear flannelette can be had in excellent designs at very small cost. For warm weather lawn and cotton crêpe are the favorite materials. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the full-length kimono, in the thirty-six size, seven yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide or four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide; for the shorter length, four and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 1980 (10 cents).—A stock of fine hand-made lingerie is an enviable possession, and there is no time like the present to begin collecting a supply. The illustration shows a dainty corset cover with a straight upper edge suitable for embroidered flouncing, of which material it will require one and three-eighths yards. The lower diagram explains the construction of the cover very clearly, and after it has been cut out the work is all but over. A belt of beading finishes the lower edge, and ribbon is run through the embroidery to draw the garment up at the top. Plain white ribbon has replaced the pinks and blues once so popular, and the use of narrow black velvet in this capacity is the fad of the moment. Shield sleeves are provided in the pattern, but the use of this feature is optional. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for the thirty-six size, one and a half yards of eighteen-inch embroidery.

VERY lovely kimonos and negligées of all sorts are this season made of Japanese embroidered silk crêpe, while cheaper ones are composed of the well-known figured cotton crêpes. For cold weather nothing is quite so comfortable as a bath wrapper of eiderdown. This is very pretty indeed if the closing, collar and cuffs are bound with satin ribbon of some pretty contrasting shade.

Matinées in every degree of beauty and costliness are to be seen in the shops, and some of the comparatively inexpensive models are wonderfully attractive. Very simple little affairs in liberty woolback satin are made up in delicious colorings, and need no trimming save a little lace about the throat, some feather-stitching on the hems and ribbons for fastenings. The material has considerable warmth and stands careful laundering remarkably well.

Very smart are the season's petticoats, and the most coveted new models are of soft satin, closely fitted, clinging, without bouffancy even at the bottom, though there may be handsome trimmings flatly applied and a soft under flounce or frill of chiffon or lace, or both. So little material is required for the scant lines that a pretty evening petticoat may be made at home without great expense.

From paris, too, comes the bewitching little nightcaps which are to be found in some of the importers' shops—cobwebby trifles of lingerie and lace, hand-embroidered, ribbon-trimmed. We saw a woman order three of them for a friend last week, and the bill was no insignificant matter. "But she will look simply adorable in them, and she'll know it and call down b'lessings on me," laughed the purchaser as she parted with a roll of crisp bills.

Very handsome wrappers are now made of albatross or challie, with yokes and cuffs of lace, net or chiffon, with sleeves of the same material.



No. 2550—3 sizes, small, medium and large.

No. 2550 (10 cents).—Serviceable aprons are a necessary item in every busy woman's wardrobe. Oftentimes, when it is not desirable to change her dress, she is called upon to get a hurried meal or to completely renovate one of her brood who has come to grief in one of the numerous ways open to ingenious childhood. It is on such occasions that an apron of generous proportions is the most convenient thing. Even when suitably dressed in washable working regalia such an apron is desirable, as it requires much less labor or expense to launder an apron than a dress. The making requires very little time or trouble; it is cut in one piece, the only seam in the entire apron being the under-arm seam. There is nothing else to do but hem the edges, finish the back with buttons and buttonholes and add the strings. Percale, gingham and holland make serviceable aprons. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small (corresponding to thirty-two and thirty-four inches bust measure), medium (thirty-six and thirty-eight inches bust) and large (forty and forty-two inches bust). For the medium size it requires four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide or three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide.



No. 1980—7 sizes, 30 to 42 inches bust measure.

## Two Stylish Costumes for a Young Girl

No. 2571 (15 cents).—This design for a coat and skirt costume has some of the most becoming characteristics of the Directoire mode. The charming coat shows the newest lines, the points at the sides and the pockets being very popular features. The design ought not require much fitting on the average figure, as it is worn rather loose, and the front opening simplifies it in this respect also. The six-gored skirt may be made with high waistline or it may be cut off to regular outline and finished with a belt. The buttons down the front simulate an opening, whereas the real opening is at the back under the inverted box-pleat. Deep old-rose broadcloth made this a handsome suit, the Directoire tie attached to the ends of

No. 2558 (15 cents).—Rêvéda-green cashmere made this a most attractive gown for girlish figures. The wide tucks at the front and back of the waist impart a most becoming fullness. The right and left fronts are lapped and stitched together along the edge, being only apparently fastened by the covered buttons on the tabs. The new leg-o'-mutton sleeve is used. A very pretty feature of the modish four-gored skirt is the inverted box-pleat at each side of the front, with button and loop trimming to correspond with the blouse; there is a lapped seam in the front and an inverted box-pleat at the back closing, making this, all in all, an especially effective skirt. The edges and seams are piped with velvet in a darker shade than the



No. 2571—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

the old-rose velvet collar being of black satin. For a lining, a very fine quality of sateen in an exquisite old rose was chosen, while an interlining of cheap, thin flannel or lamb's wool is often used when extra warmth is desired. A dainty waist of écru, white or light old-rose net or silk would be very dressy. For more general wear chevrot, serge or the new chevron-striped material would be very durable and still be fashionable. With a costume of these materials, a waist of albatross, cashmere, silk, Scotch flannel or madras is suggested. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires seven yards of material thirty-six inches wide, five and a half yards forty-four inches wide or four and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches in width.

When at home, girls of ten years of age and upward will wear with woolen or velvet skirts lace or lingerie waists. The models shown are somewhat of blouse type, the sleeves mostly semi-long. They are slightly scooped out around the throat, or else that part is not lined. Chiffon-velvet and good-quality velveteen are other fabrics adopted for young girls' dressy frocks. The skirt is quite plain, the gores being merely piped in self-



Four-Gored Skirt

No. 2558—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

dress; the buttons also are covered with velvet. The waist lining is faced in yoke effect with a pretty filet net, which is stitched with green and red floss; embroidered net, tucked silk and chiffon also make dainty yokes. Another development of the dress, suitable for school wear, was of dark-blue serge with edges outlined in red and black soutache and yoke and collar of crimson cashmere; the buttons were covered with the cloth. It is also pretty made of brown chevrot trimmed with black soutache, with a yoke and collar of pale-blue cloth. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires seven and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five yards forty-four inches wide.

colored satin. There is a narrow pleating of the same at the foot. There is a white waist of silk, lace or lingerie, over which pass velvet bretelles, starting from the skirt and having a connecting strap of velvet crossing the breast and the back. All betelle arrangements continue to be greatly favored.

Children's hats are large, often of mousquetaire shape, and composed of plush felt or fur-imitating fabrics.

## A Practical Gymnasium Suit and a Shirt-Waist Dress for a Miss

No. 2539 (15 cents).—This simple little shirt-waist dress is in the best taste for a schoolgirl. The skirt is a very becoming nine-gored model, which suits the youthful figure admirably. The blouse is a plain tailored design, of which one cannot have too many, and, as they are very easy to make and cost so little when made at home, there is no reason why the schoolgirl should not be immaculate as to her shirt waists. The pattern includes a Puritan and a turnover collar. Brown serge for the skirt and tan French flannel for the waist rendered this a neat little suit, or an olive-green cheviot skirt with a lighter green challie waist is equally suitable. Cashmere, broadcloth, Panama and the new chevron striped material are also suggested for the skirt, while linen, madras, chambray, gingham or any of the light-weight woollens make good shirt waists. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. The fifteen-year size requires, for waist, three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide; for skirt, six and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2552 (15 cents).—Here is one of the most practical suggestions for a gymnasium and street costume combined that has ever appeared. It enables the girl who attends school or business to be prepared for the gymnasium hour without inconvenient dressing and undressing. All that is necessary is to slip off the outside dress, which is made in one, and, behold! she is attired in bloomers and shirt waist, ready for exercise. This simple solution of the problem will induce many a girl to include gymnastic training in her educational course, to the great benefit of her health and studies. The girl who is employed during the day will be enabled to experience the great improvement in health and appearance, not to mention the unlimited amount of "fun," to be obtained by an evening at the gymnasium after a confining day's work in office or factory. The suit is not difficult to make, and will serve the purpose of an ordinary suit, whether worn over bloomers or petticoats. The bloomers are worn over an ordinary shirt waist and the dress is slipped over both, the opening being in the front at the left side. The skirt is a thirteen-gored pleated model, and the jumper waist a simple design with one tuck at each side of front. The materials that might be employed

for the suit are serge, cheviot, cashmere, Panama or linen. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year size, for the dress, eight yards of material twenty-seven



Nine-Gored  
Pleated Shirt



No. 2530—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide; for the bloomers, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards fifty-four inches in width.



Pleated Skirt  
Thirteen-Gored

No. 2552—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

### Simple Remedies for Common Ailments

A PHYSICIAN has recently called attention to the use of water not only as a remedial and therapeutic agent, but also as a mechanical agent in the treatment of certain forms of dyspepsia, especially those forms characterized by a fulness in the left epigastric region, with frequent eructations of sour and acrid matter, accompanied by loss of appetite, insomnia and a mental condition closely allied to melancholia. Drink three pints of water one hour before each meal, and then rock backward and forward for half an hour in a rocking-chair. The rocking will agitate the water in the stomach, wash the walls completely, detaching any mucus that may be adhering, and dilute and mix the contents thoroughly. By this means absorption will be more rapid and the skin, kidneys and bowels will act more freely, eliminating from the blood uric acid and all effete and deleterious matter, while the stimulus of the water will cause the stomach to contract and gastric juice to be secreted in such quantity as to cause digestion to go on uninterruptedly.

If you are suffering from the very common malady of sore throat, you may be quickly benefited by a perfectly delicious and soothing preparation for a sore throat, which is, in fact, lemonade made without the addition of water. Grate the rind of one lemon and squeeze the juice from two over about two heaped teaspoonfuls of sugar. Be careful to grate only the yellow, as the white gives a bitter flavor. Add the juice and the grated rind of an orange. Let this stand ten or fifteen minutes, and then strain through a cloth. The result is a syrup which quickly assuages the irritation in the throat.

An excellent remedy to keep the hands white and in good condition during the winter is glycerine and lemon juice, two-thirds of the former and one of the latter.



## Some Modish Dresses for Little Maids

No. 2565 (15 cents).—It is not an easy matter to keep the small girl suitably gowned. Quite a number of dresses are necessary to supply sufficient changes to keep an active child neat and sweet, and in no other department of the household economy can a woman save more than by making her children's clothes. They require less trouble than the making of clothes for grown-ups, and require comparatively little fitting. And they usually are far neater than the ready-made article, whose seams always threaten to come apart, unless one pays an

is simplicity itself to make and put together, and it will be much appreciated by its little wearer, as it is very easy and comfortable. Our model is of dark-blue nun's-veiling, but cashmere or any other seasonable material can be used just as well. The front and back are both cut in the surplice style, but the frock really closes in the front. It is trimmed with narrow bands of blue satin, set off down the front with gilt buttons. The body and sleeve-caps are cut in one piece. The little two-piece skirt has a narrow gore in the front and gathered

sides and back. It is finished at the bottom by a deep hem and is trimmed with a band of satin, running part way down the front in the prevailing style. This frock is worn over a tucked guimpe of white lawn, made with the usual full guimpe sleeves and having its fulness laid in clusters of tucks to yoke depth. The pattern is in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, for the dress, four yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter quarter yards forty-four inches wide. For the guimpe you will need two and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and a half yards forty-four inches in width.

No. 2384 (15 cents).—Guimpe dresses are the very prettiest things for little girls to wear, as the white guimpe makes them eminently childish and becoming. This dainty little frock is made of bright-red serge and trimmed with fancy black braid buttons and loops. It has a very narrow



No. 2565—5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 2384—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

unusually large price for the garment. Here is a practical little frock which affords opportunity for many changes, as different guimpes may be worn with the skirt. One serviceable dress was made of dark-blue cheviot with buttons of the same material and black braid loops. The guimpe was of light tan wool challie, though albatross, thin silk, madras, pongee, chambray and lawn are favored for guimpes. Another pretty development showed a skirt of brown pongee silk with trimming of velvet ribbon in the same shade, and a guimpe of dotted swiss. The effect was very dainty, as a sash of the pongee completed the frock. The construction is quite simple. The front and back bretelles are seamed at the shoulder, the lower part of the bretelle forming the panel of the skirt. The gathered sides of the skirt are attached to the panel and the pocket opening is arranged in the back seam; the hem is turned and the belt sewed on, finishing the skirt. There is no fitting that can be really called such, so that this little dress is ideal for the beginner. Other appropriate materials for the skirt are albatross, tweed, cashmere, velveteen, denim, galatea and linen. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years. The eight-year size requires two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two yards thirty-six inches wide, one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2319 (15 cents).—There is nothing prettier for a little girl than a dress cut in the graceful surplice style. This design



No. 2319—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 2572—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

pleating of taffeta silk running up the front closing, around the round neck and edging the shoulder straps. The straight gathered skirt is trimmed just above the deep hem with rows of tucks. It is sewed onto the waist, and the seam is hidden by a narrow belt of the material. The guimpe is of white Persian lawn, very simply made without tucks, but trimmed in a pretty

(Continued on page 499)



2403, Misses' Jumper Dress

2461, Misses' Dress

2558, Misses' Dress

2418, Misses' Six-Gored Skirt

## Modish Designs for Misses' Costumes

No. 2403 (15 cents).—Jumper dresses are as fashionable as they ever were. In fact, it is doubtful if they will go out of style for a long time to come, as nothing so smart and at the same time serviceable and convenient has ever been invented. This model is particularly graceful, and has the jumper portion slashed up on each side of the center in the front and trimmed with fancy braid. The neck is V shape. The front of the jumper extends over the back in yoke effect and is trimmed with braid and fancy buttons. The skirt is cut in seven gores and has two box-pleats in the center, front and back. It is sewed onto the jumper portion and is trimmed with braid to correspond. The guimpe worn



2403

with this costume is very novel and pretty and extremely easy to construct, as it has the body and sleeves cut in one. The front and back are tucked to deep yoke depth, and there are tucks running across the fullness of the sleeves. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fifteen-year-old size, for the dress, seven and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches



2461



2558



2418

wide, five and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or four and three-eighths yards forty-four inches. For the guimpe you will need three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2461 (15 cents).—It is very difficult to find a style for misses' wear that is at the same time smart and fashionable and yet simple enough to be appropriate to a youthful figure, but in this pretty frock all these requisites have been successfully fulfilled. A pretty silk and woolen material, in a stylish shade of catawba, was used for our model, which is given a becoming

Princess effect by extending the center-front gore of the skirt up over the waist to the lace yoke. The closing is in the center-back, as is almost invariably the rule for misses' dressy frocks. The waist portion is trimmed on either side of the narrow pointed yoke of allover lace with shaped bands of the material, slashed at the shoulders and cut in a flat fichu effect both back and front. The sleeves are in the new style, with a seam on the outside of the arm. They may be braided

(Con. on page 502)

## New Fashions for Little Women



Straight Gathered Skirt

No. 2550—4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

colored mercerized mull with Valenciennes lace and insertion are the materials used in this instance. The blouse has three deep tucks at each side of the front and back, and a front and back yoke, which may be cut out in Dutch round outline. The skirt, gathered at the top, is completed in front with a panel which extends to the yoke of the blouse. A short cap sleeve is provided for a dress for special occasions, and the bishop sleeve for more serviceable wear. Among other materials suited to the model are pongee, lawn, organdy, China silk, albatross, challie and cashmere. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from four to ten years. The six-year size requires four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2573 (15 cents).—Mothers will find this a very practical suit for either school or Sunday wear, according to the quality of the material employed. A costume after this model in olive-green cheviot would stand a great amount of wear, besides being very effective in appearance. The jumper dress and coat might be trimmed with bias bands of either broadcloth, with a little black soutache, or of olive-green velvet. With this selection a guimpe or simple shirt waist of lawn, madras or chambray might be worn. A more dressy combination would be golden-brown broadcloth, brown velvet and a guimpe of white or *écru* batiste or net. The little jumper dress, even without the coat, is good style and in excellent taste for a growing girl. Being very plain, it will not be long in making and could be worn over different guimpes, thus giving various effects with the same gown. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches, for the coat; and three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or two yards fifty-four inches wide, for the dress.



No. 2573—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



Seven-Gored Pleated Skirt

At this season of the year, dancing-school dresses are in demand. Among the most attractive, those made of net, fine lawns, dotted Swiss, organdie, soft silks and lingerie materials are greatly favored. They are made in Empire, Princess and bébé effects, daintily trimmed with laces, insertion, medallions and ribbon-threaded beading. Colored silk or lawn linings are employed to make more attractive the outer dress. The artistic draping of the ribbons on these garments is particularly noticeable, and sashes are wide and also draped.

For children's ordinary wear, checks are greatly favored, mostly in shades of gray and brown. Shepherd's plaids in white and black, white and brown and black and red are likewise popular for quite general use. Tartan suits are shown, and here again the trimming of the skirt, especially when this is kilted, is merely a band of plain satin cloth or velvet in one of the colors.

There are short, loose little coats of sacque order, made of fur plush. These have no trimming, but a double row of fur-covered buttons. They close quite up to the throat and have a straight collar, also of fur. They are lined in self-color or white.

Dressy little cloth suits have satin facings on the jacket and a deep hem of the same fabric on the skirt, always self-colored. The jacket closes with large, handsome buttons, but down the opening runs a muslin jabot edged with narrow lace, while ruffles of the same terminate the sleeves. Brown, gray, very dark blue and red are the colors mostly adopted for children's ordinary wear.



No. 2415—5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



Straight Gathered Skirt

No. 2415 (15 cents).—This jaunty little three-piece suit comprises a coat, blouse waist and straight gathered skirt. The coat and skirt of our model are in brown Panama; the blouse is a pale-blue French flannel. Another serviceable and attractive development was shown in dark-blue cheviot, with blouse of crimson albatross. The little wearer will be particularly proud of the neat white linen collar and navy-blue tie; during the mild days which mark the changes of our climate a shirt waist of madras or chambray may be substituted. The design is easy to make, as the jacket requires very little fitting. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from four to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, for the coat and skirt, six and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide, five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide. For the blouse, two and a half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide will be needed.





2486, Little Boys' Russian Suit

2551, Girls' Dress

2485, Child's Dress

2574, Girls' Dress with Bloomers

2410, Child's One-Piece Dress

## Pretty Styles for Little Folks

No. 2486 (15 cents).—This sturdy little chap is dressed in a jaunty suit of bright-red serge. The Russian blouse is perfectly plain, having a broad sailor collar for its only adornment. The sleeve is without pleats or gathers, making the model extremely simple. The pattern provides for a shield and a straight pair of trousers. A serviceable suit can also be made of navy-blue herringbone cheviot, with sailor collar of crimson cloth with black braid. A belt of black patent leather can be alternated with one of crimson cloth. Another serviceable development is shown in blue galatea with white braid trimmings. The pattern is in four sizes, from three to six years, and requires for the four-year size, four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2551 (15 cents).—This dainty little winter frock is of navy-blue cashmere trimmed with bands of satin of the same shade, braided in gold soutache, but serge, cheviot, plaided or checked materials, fancy woolens or wash fabrics, such as linen, galatea, piqué, chambray, etc., can be used for the development of the design if preferred. The blouse waist closes at the left side of the front and is sewed onto the straight pleated skirt. Any

sort of guimpe, either of lawn, lace, silk or thin woolen material, can be worn. The pattern of this smart little frock is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and will require for the eight-year size, four and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2485 (15 cents).—Brown and white checked woolen was used for this stylish little frock, which is trimmed with embroidered bands of tan cloth piped with brown satin. The buttons are also covered with the satin. The front and back portions of the sleeves and skirt are lapped at the scallops. The trimming bands on the waist and the cuffs are joined in the same manner. The dress, being without tuck or pleat, is very easy to make. The pattern provides a lining, which is faced at the neck with material or lace for a yoke. Another pretty development is shown in light-blue albatross, with pipings, sash and buttons of dark-blue pongee silk. Serge, challie, linen or madras could be used with equal success. The pattern is in four sizes, from four to ten years. The six-year size requires four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three

(Continued on page 480)



2551



2486



2485



2410



2574



2574

## Comfortable and Modish Garments for Little Tots

No. 2575 (15 cents).—This dear little child's dress is provided with a pair of bloomers, which sensible mothers are more and more allowing their small daughters to wear in place of the regulation petticoats. For cool weather they are desirable on account of the extra warmth they impart, and in addition they are exceedingly practical, permitting the child greater freedom in play and saving expense of torn or soiled lingerie. A very serviceable dress and pair of bloomers were made of blue serge with trimming of soutache; a linen dress may be worn over

two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or one and a half yards fifty-four inches in width.

No. 2570 (10 cents).—The simplest garments for little folks are always the most becoming and in the best taste. A child should not be inconvenienced by its clothes under any consideration. They should be comfortable and easy to launder, so that the small person be not haunted by the fear of soiling them, aside, of course, from a reasonable regard for their care. The



No. 2575—3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.



No. 2576—4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.



No. 2570—7 sizes, 6mo., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

woolen bloomers, and vice versa. The simple dress design is not confined to ordinary wear, but may be made up in any of the daintier materials and worn with the fluffiest lingerie. The model would look charming developed in light blue or white linen with insertion of heavy torchon or Cluny lace. The pattern is cut in three sizes, from two to six years, and requires for the four-year size, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, for the dress, and one and three-eighths yards twenty-four inches wide, one and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or three-quarters of a yard forty-four inches wide, for the bloomers.

No. 2576 (15 cents).—Nothing could be more becoming to little "Miss Muffet" than the quaint little coat illustrated. It requires no unusual skill to make it, so simple is its construction. The body portion is gathered and attached to a yoke, which extends down the entire front of the coat in panel effect. A large round Puritan collar and a narrow shawl collar are provided, and the bishop sleeve may be finished with or without the tuck-back cuffs. A very dainty coat resulted from the use of light-weight satin-faced gray broadcloth; for a coat which must stand more wear, cheviot, serge or velveteen is more durable and less expensive. A good quality of sateen, which comes in exquisite colors, makes an excellent lining, and if an interlining is desired, lamb's wool is soft and delightfully warm; but a thin flannel will also answer the purpose. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from one to four years, and requires for the two-year size, three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide,



No. 2560—5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

dress illustrated has all the desirable features; it will not hamper the wearer's activity, and is easily made and laundered. The materials adapted to the dress are those usually chosen for children of the ages in which the pattern has been cut, being principally wash materials and light-weight woollens, such as nainsook, lawn, chambray, gingham, flannelette, challie, albatross, nun's-veiling and cashmere. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from six months to six years. The two-year size requires two and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, one and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or one and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2560 (10 cents).—The apron illustrated, in white and blue gingham, is a serviceable little affair. Little maids are often extremely busy with self-imposed household duties, and indeed it is more to their benefit than otherwise for them to relieve mother of some small task for which they are held entirely responsible. And certainly every neat little "busybody" should wear an apron when executing so important a commission. Then, again, there is usually a large doll family to sew for, and what more convenient than a work apron like the one illustrated, which has a pocket to hold spool, scissors and the elusive thimble, which has such an aggravating way of losing itself unless kept within proper bounds? Or, the mending of the week finished, Made-moiselle will find the apron a great protection when molding or patting mud pies to the desired contour. From the mother's standpoint also this apron is ideal: it is cut in one piece, and requires no more sewing than the hemming of the edges and the stitching of the pocket. Such an apron in natural-colored

(Continued on page 496)

## Suggestions for the Thrifty Needlewoman

No. 2577 (15 cents).—This smart boys' suit is distinctive in design and one of the simplest in construction. The sleeve only is pleated, having one full-length and two short inverted box-pleats, which give a comfortable fullness. The blouse is decidedly boyish, having a broad front and back lapped over the sides and stitched, which gives the wearer a sturdy, masculine appearance. The trousers are of the usual loose knickerbocker shaping, and close at the sides. A very pretty suit was made of gray English tweed, with bias trimming of scarlet serge outlined with black soutache. Worsteds, cheviot, serge, broadcloth, galatea, denim or linen may also be employed with good effect. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from two to six years, and requires for the four-year size, three and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards

thirty-six inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide or one and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide.

No. 2566 (15 cts.).—There are not many things in which a woman takes greater delight than in a baby's first wardrobe. Her pride rises with every new garment added to the outfit. Especially is this true when she makes these things herself—precious things, which, after years of affectionate hoarding, when the wearers are grown men and women, may still be produced, silent witnesses of her labor of love. In the bustle of this modern life few women realize what a release from nervous strain it is to sit down with some such handwork as a little dress to tuck or a ruffle to gather, and there is so little to be done to each of these tiny garments that there is no danger of its becoming burdensome. As there is no fitting whatever, the most inexperienced amateur will be able to make the outfit by following the directions of the pattern. With a machine that does fine stitching, one could have almost as good effect as by fine hand sewing, when time must be considered. Nainsook, batiste and fine lawn are best for the dresses, which have two sizes of tucks at each side of front and back yoke.



No. 2500—Cut in one size.

A ruffle of material with Valenciennes lace edging and, if desired, some insertion or a ruffle of embroidery may finish the bottom. For more ordinary dresses the ruffle may be omitted and the lower edge hemmed. The neck and wrist must be carefully finished with a soft binding and Valenciennes edging, that the tender skin may not be chafed. For the coat one usually chooses cashmere, eiderdown, albatross, nun's-veiling, China silk, bengaline, cr pe de Chine or any other soft light-weight silk or wool. It has a yoke and a tiny cape, which, however, may be omitted and the collar alone used. The coat must be lined with some soft, warm material like China silk, pliable sateen or lamb's wool, if it be for cold weather. The

little bonnet may be of the same materials as the coat or of lace and insertion, and lined to be soft and "comfy" as a bird's nest. The wrapper for Sunday best might be made of soft quilted China silk and lamb's wool, or of flannel or flannelette for everyday wear. The wrapper may be lined and quilted by hand, tying the tufts with baby ribbon. The dear little sacque (several of which are necessary) is a delightful affair in the softest flannel or silk, which might be embroidered for occasions

of state. The bibs, too, should be numerous, and may be made of fine linen, muslin, batiste or cotton basket, and padded to be soft and absorbent. The stamping outfits for transferring the design on bib and sacque are shown on pages 469 and 470. The pattern of this infants' set is in one size only. The material required, for the coat, is four and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide; for the dress, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide; for wrapper, one and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, one and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or one yard forty-four inches wide; for sacque, one and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three-quarters of a yard thirty-six inches wide or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide; for bonnet one-quarter of a yard and for bib three-eighths of a yard of material in any width.

No. 2542 (15 cents).—Dark-brown velveteen made this a handsome suit for wear on special occasions. The trimming of heavy black soutache is sparingly used. A shield



No. 2577—5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.



No. 2541—9 sizes, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inches neck measure. Corresponding with 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches breast measure.



No. 2542—5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

(Continued on page 501)



# Making Last Winter's Dresses Look Like New

By MME. ELISE VAUTIER

**R**ENOVATING old clothes—those old in style, anyway—is often quite a serious problem for the home dressmaker. A dress is too good to put aside altogether, and yet the cut is out of date and the material, though perfectly good, looks dusty and shabby. Sometimes a

thorough overhauling and a few changes in the fashion make it look like a new garment. It is difficult, indeed, impossible, to tell just what information each person requires, but a good deal of general advice can be given that, I trust, may be of use to many. If a dress

to be ripped is dusty, brush as much of the dust as you can from the stitching, as dust causes thread to snarl and twist. If a long, tightly stitched seam is to be ripped, pin one side of seam to the knee and pull the other side as far away as possible; take a sharp knife blade and cut a few stitches at a time, always pulling the seam as taut as possible. This expedites matters somewhat, but care should be taken not to cut the edges of the material. If the goods to be cleaned is wool and is pretty badly soiled and shabby looking, the wash-tub is the best place for it. Wash thoroughly with naphtha soap and rinse in plenty of lukewarm water; do not change the temperature of the latter, as this causes shrinkage. Dry as quickly as possible, but iron before quite dry. This makes many woolen materials look quite like new.

Broadcloth or wools with a lustrous finish cannot be treated in this manner. They are harder to deal with, and must be thoroughly shaken and brushed. If there are spots to be removed, rub them vigorously between the hands, brushing the loosened dust away. Then rub and brush again, until the spot disappears. Sometimes very dreadful-looking spots can be eradicated in this way. I should advise wearing gloves during the treatment, as it is very hard on the hands. A grease spot can be removed by soaking it in naphtha, benzine or gasoline, all of which are very inflammable, so keep them away from fire or light. If the spot is a stain caused by tea, coffee or wine, it is difficult to deal with and had better be taken to a regular cleaner. When pressing cloth, it will be found more satisfactory to press over a damp cloth rather than dampen the material itself. The

cloth should be half a yard square or more. Wet it and wring half dry. The wet cloth is then placed between the goods and ironed. This dampens far more evenly than the ordinary sponging would do. If an entire dress that has been ripped apart is to be pressed, decide which is to be used for the right and which for the wrong side, then carefully press all pieces on the latter side, as the iron leaves a hard glaze, which is very ugly and which the initiated recognize at once. If black silk is to be renovated, sponge carefully on both sides with black coffee; take care that it leaves the silk damp, not really wet. Fold and lay away for half an hour, then press it beneath a newspaper. Treat black lace with vinegar in the same way.

Now, as to cutting and contriving, this sometimes takes patience and ingenuity, particularly if the material to be used has a figure of any kind. A figured material takes

more careful treatment, because then one must follow the straight of the goods and plaids or figures, matching when necessary. With plain material it does not make so much difference if some of the pieces are a little bias, or, in some cases, even if they run directly across the goods; being plain, it does not show. But one cannot take such liberties with figured goods. If the material used has no right or wrong, up or down, the possibilities for making it over are great—it is like an extra yard of goods; but, unfortunately, few fabrics are so accommodatingly woven. If the materials in a garment that is to be made over are fine in quality and in good condition, and have not been very much cut up, it frequently pays to go to a great deal of trouble to remake it. But sometimes there is a dress that is too good to throw away and not good enough to spend a great deal of time or money on, and then a few alterations make it wearable for some time. It is not only the difference in style that makes one feel better in the dress; it is the thorough cleaning and pressing it has been subjected to as well.

As an instance, take Pattern No. 1759. This is considerably out of style. The fitted ruffle on the skirt and the "Mikado" effect of the sleeve-caps are the most pronounced defects, and these are easily altered or done away with. The skirt, of course, is somewhat fuller than the scanty models now in fashion, but even this defect may be somewhat modified, and that without a great deal of trouble. The skirt of this model (No. 1759) is made with inverted pleats which are laid

each side of the seams that go one up the center-front, one up the center-back and one on either side, over the hips. Directions on your pattern will tell you to stitch these pleats about one-eighth of an inch from fold and about fourteen or sixteen inches below the belt. Below this stitching the pleats fall free, though pressed in position to the bottom of the skirt. After the trimming band has been removed, try on the skirt and see if it fits. It should fit smooth and close, but must not draw, all around the body to just below the largest part of the hips:

from this point to the lower edge of the skirt the line should be perfectly straight. To get this effect the pleats should be pinned or basted down to the very bottom of the skirt, making the pleats deeper as you approach the bottom, so as to do away with any unnecessary fullness; but be careful to keep your line from the hip down straight; do not let it scoop in one bit. After the pleats have been closely basted to position, continue the row of stitching on the edge of the pleats down to the bottom of the skirt, and run two more on each side of them. Then clean and press the entire skirt most thoroughly. This alteration is not much work and it makes quite a difference in the lines of the skirt, as it does away with much of the now unnecessary fullness.

The jumper may be altered to look like that of Pattern No. 2451, which is a much newer design. Of

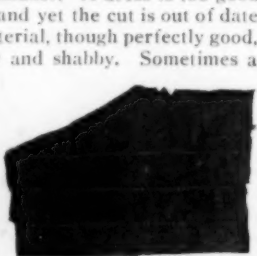


Fig. 1—Sleeve-cap of Pattern No. 2451. Back portion tucked, hiding the piecing.



Fig. 3—Jumper No. 1759, with pleats and back shoulder straps of No. 2451 basted on ready for cutting.



Fig. 2—Sleeve-cap of Pattern No. 2451. Front portion, showing it pieced three times.



No. 2451 (15 cents).—Cut in 7 sizes, from 20 to 32 inches waist.



Old jumper (No. 1759) made to resemble Pattern No. 2451.

course, it will not be exact. For instance, the back shoulder straps of the jumper (No. 2451) are a continuation of the back edges of the girdle instead of closing in the center-back; but it is



Fig. 4—Half back of No. 2409, laid on No. 1768, ready for cutting.

not be allowed to extend below the waistline, is cut from the shoulder piece of the old pattern. Now we come to the sleeve-caps. These are pretty and new and apt to be becoming, as they add to the breadth of the shoulders, which makes the waist look smaller. Although they are a desirable addition to the jumper, do not be dismayed when you find considerable piecing is required to form them from the fitted flounce.

Fig. 2 shows the front portion of the sleeve-cap pieced, and Fig. 1, which has quite as many pieces, the back portion tucked, showing that the piecing is all hidden. These tucks are fortunately large, measuring one and one-quarter inches when finished, so that any piecing that comes on the under side of the tucks or in the space between the tucks is completely hidden. This gives one about two inches of space to do the piecing in. You can tell just where this piecing is coming by marking your pattern in this manner: Make a small cross (+) with a pencil just beneath the small perfora-

tions indicating the edge of the two upper tucks, and draw a line about one and three-quarter inches above the perforations indicating the edge of the two lower tucks.

When the pattern is laid on the material these marks should tell you just where the piecing should come; it must be kept between a straight line and a cross. When piecing the goods make a lapped seam—that is, lap the edges about one-quarter of an inch or so. First pin and then baste, so as to keep the pattern flat, or the shape of the sleeve will be spoiled. After the piecing is finished, mark symbols indicating tucks and joinings (see directions on pattern). The space in between these marks is where the piecing should come. When the sleeves are finally together you will find the material runs up and down and crosswise, but if the material is plain and the sleeves well pressed it will never show. You now put together the sleeves and jumper according to directions on pattern. This has taken almost as long to tell as it will to make the alterations.



Fig. 5—Half front of Pattern No. 2409 laid on old waist Pattern No. 1768.

The next two models (Figs. 4 and 5) show waist pattern No. 2409 cut over from pattern No. 1768. Both patterns are displayed here. A waist made like No. 1768, you will see at once, has

probably been worn only on high days and holidays, as both the style and materials suggested are both dressy and handsome. If it has been worn much the lace in yoke and collar are somewhat, if not considerably, soiled, and, while the material is as good as new, it cannot be worn again until the lace has been renewed or cleaned. It is a nice piece of work to do the latter successfully at home, and if sent to the cleaner it is an expensive one, so there is a great deal to be said in favor of new lace, and if the old lace is to be taken out one might just as well change the style of the garment a little, and so enjoy what would practically be a new waist. A piece of tucked or braided net would be both pretty and inexpensive to

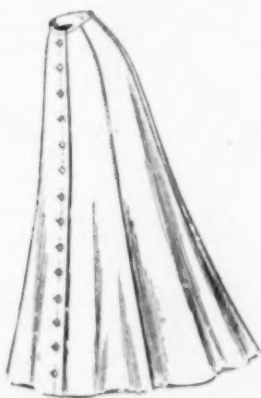
(Continued on page 497)



Fig. 6—Gore of old skirt, cut from Pattern No. 1677, with gore of new Pattern No. 2481 laid on it.



No. 2409 (15 cents).—Cut in 7 sizes, from 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 2481 (15 cents).—Cut in 7 sizes, from a 22 to 34 inches waist measure.



Old skirt (No. 1677) cut over into Pattern No. 2481.



Old waist (No. 1768) cut over into Pattern No. 2409.



## The Infant and Its Food

By MRS. ABBIE I. HEFFERN, R. N.

As there is a great deal of information that cannot very well be given in public form, we have arranged to answer questions by mail. Such letters are to be addressed to Mrs. Abbie Heffern, 236 West 37th Street, New York, and will be treated confidentially. To receive a reply by mail it will be necessary for the lady asking the question to be a subscriber for McCall's Magazine and to enclose a two-cent stamp.

THE food that a baby receives creates the real foundation of the developed child's constitution—indeed, I may say its future. An imperfectly nourished baby is certain to grow into a delicate child, and a delicate child into a thin man or woman—thin in flesh, thin in blood, super-sensitive, a burden to self and associates. The properly-fed baby is almost always fat and smiling, while the ill-fed child grows scrawny and peevish.

People are so apt to forget the truth, proved again and again in all sections of the country, that the improperly nourished, whether children or grown-ups, are much more likely to contract disease than the well fed. Not only that, but they are also far less prepared to resist the attacks of disease, and succumb where well-nourished persons would have the strength to rally. All this is as true of the tiny baby as the older child.

Few mothers realize—they do not stop to think—that when a child's food is for them to pick, choose and prepare, upon its preparation really depends the child's entire future. There is an old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," and it can be applied to the preparation of baby's food with great truthfulness. It seems such a shame for a mother to slight a duty of this sort. Ignorance is no excuse these days, and certainly there is nothing so important as building up the health of one's own child.

In breast feeding, which is, of course, the best for babies, great care must be taken in teaching the little one how to nurse. When putting the child to the breast, do not place it in such a position as to have the baby's head crowded so hard against the breast that it is impossible for it to nurse. Be sure the baby's nose is not obstructed, as breathing must of necessity be through the nose. If the breast be of such size as to interfere with nursing, press back that portion that comes directly under the baby's nose. Babies should not be nursed more than fifteen minutes at a time. Let the nursing periods be regular. Fix certain times—hours—just as we do in supplying the food needs of grown-ups. Care of the nipple is most important. Wash it both before and after nursing in cold boiled water; that is, water that has been boiled and allowed to cool.

A baby should be nursed for the first three months at intervals of two and one-quarter hours, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning. It should not have more than nine nursings in twenty-four hours. From three to six months old, nursings should be at three-hour intervals during the day—seven or eight nursings during twenty-four hours.

From six to nine months, the child takes a larger quantity at each nursing and should be nursed at three or three and a half hour intervals. The statements concerning nursing times apply to babies nursed by the mothers—breast-fed babies, as they are known. Bottle feeding will be taken up later on.

All children should be weaned at the age of twelve months, except in midsummer or if otherwise ordered by a physician. A good way for a mother to spoil a child's digestion and temper is for the mother to take it up and nurse it whenever it cries or to rock the cradle or carriage every time it is fretful. If a baby is restless, it should be turned from one side to the other. See to it that the child is frequently given a teaspoonful of cold boiled water between nursings. Babies are often fretful because thirsty, and a little water will satisfy them.

A baby should sleep in a crib, by itself. If you have no crib, you can make a substitute out of a clothesbasket and pillows. Let me ask you to give particular attention to this statement, as you value your little one's health. It is not a fad, but a most important health rule; for no baby can sleep with a grown person or anyone older without suffering therefor in loss of strength and vitality, although such loss may not be apparent to those about. Let the baby sleep from eighteen to twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

The proper way to prepare bottled milk for the baby is given herewith. Inasmuch as the rules are the simplest possible, mothers should not permit themselves, for lack of time

or any reason whatever, to neglect this preparation. If anyone tells you it is nonsense, and that babies were brought up in fine fashion before there were any such rules or any doctors and nurses to tell of them, put them right down with people who object to the telephone and the trolley car. It is their ignorance, and not their judgment, that speaks. Just remember that one of the most amazing facts that we have learned in the last twenty years is that we were ignorant of ever so many simple rules that, observed, make us live longer and enjoy life.

In preparing bottled milk, first get a clean pail or agate jar. If you want to, you can have twelve bottles—eight-ounce bottles—at hand, and after the milk has been prepared put the amount for each feeding in a bottle. In the mouth of each place a piece of non-absorbent cotton. Mind you, I do not say you have to do this, but it is an excellent method. Eight-ounce bottles and non-absorbent cotton sound medical, I know; but eight-ounce simply tells the size of the bottle, which any druggist will show you, and non-absorbent cotton is very cheap and can be bought at all druggists, if you want to use the most careful method.

If you use the bottles, when feeding time comes all that will be necessary to do is to place the bottle in a basin of water and let the water heat the milk. To my mind, the separate bottle method is better than putting all the milk in one receptacle and at each feeding pouring therefrom the desired amount into a feeding bottle, as in the separate-bottle way the milk is more certain of maintaining its purity, and that is so important. In preparing the milk, it is wise to follow this method, remembering always that the only rules worth following are, like these, based on common sense. If circumstances prevent your following them literally, just use your common sense and keep as close to the principle as you can. The way to make an obedient child that is growing up is to let it see the reasons for the instructions given, and surely a mother ought to be bright enough to study out for herself the simple reasons that underlie the rules I give, even if they were not explained.

First take from the top of a bottle or pan of fresh milk such quantity as you are to use, seeing to it that as much cream is gathered with the milk as possible. Place this, with sugar and barley water, or boiled water, in a clean jar or agate pail. Be sure that whatever you use for the milk is never utilized for any other purpose. Barley water is prepared by boiling an even tablespoonful of barley flour in one pint of water for twenty minutes. Strain, and add boiled water to make one pint. For a child less than three months old, nine ounces of milk should be added to twenty-seven ounces of barley or boiled water, together with six heaping teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, or sugar of milk if preferred.

Put the pail containing this in a larger pail or other receptacle containing four or five inches of water. Place on the stove and allow the water surrounding the milk, etc., to boil for ten minutes. Now remove from the stove and let stand for ten minutes more. Then place in cold water, to insure cooling quickly. This is the whole day's milk supply. Keep in ice box or some cool place. The feeding is the same as in breast feeding.

Some folks take alarm when the term ounces is used in reference to anything liquid, and declare it is too much "bother" to find out about it. The housekeeper who uses so many tablespoonfuls of sugar in a cake does not think it a bother to measure that way; the ounce measurement is just as easy. A measuring glass is cheap, can be bought in any village or town, and is as easy to measure with as a tablespoon. To know how to use it means to learn something about as difficult as picking up a pin.

This is the amount of food for a child under three months: At birth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; one month old, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; two months old, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; three months old, 3 to 4 ounces. This, of course, is at each feeding. Feed every two and a half hours during the day, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning, last feeding to be at midnight. One-half a pint is

(Continued on page 481)



## How to Make a Pretty Winter Hood for Baby

### INFANTS' CROCHETED HOOD.—

**I** The hood is made of pompadour wool and requires two skeins. A fine bone crochet hook is used. The wheel for the center of the crown is made first, as follows: Chain 3 and join in a ring.

\*Throw the wool over the needle and take up a loop in the ring 3 times, or until there are 7 loops on the needle. Pull wool through all the loops and chain 1. Repeat from \* until there are

7 clusters or beans in the ring. Join first bean to last. 2d round—Make 2 beans in each space of 1st round; join. 3d round—Make 1 single crochet in first space, ch 3, 1 single crochet in next space; continue all around, and at the end fasten off.

First Outside Wheel.—Make first 2 rounds like center wheel. 3d round—1 single crochet in first space, ch 1, catch to chain loop of center wheel, ch 1, 1 single crochet in next space, ch 1, catch to next ch loop of center wheel, then work ch loops all around; fasten off.

Second Outside Wheel.—1st and 2d rounds as before. 3d round—In ch loops, catching first 3 to 3 loops of first outside wheel, following the loops with which that wheel was caught to the center wheel. Then catch the next 2 loops to the next 2 loops of center wheel, and continue as usual. Make five wheels more like second, catching last to first outside wheel.

First bean-stitch round.—Put 2 beans in loop at each end of each wheel, and 1 bean in other loops. Next 6 rounds—1 bean in each space. This completes crown. Leave 9 spaces across back of hood, and in others work 14 rows, turning at end. This should be enough for front of hood; if not, add more rows. Work 2 rounds on all the edges of 1 double crochet in each space and 3 ch between. Across the neck make 4 rows of 4 double crochet in each space, with 1 ch between. After first row, work in center of clusters of preceding row. Make the same rows around front, working along ends of the neck rows. All around work \* 4 single crochet, ch 5 and catch for a picot, and repeat from \* to end. Fasten off. Fold front border back, then make a ruche around face from one end of neck to other by working 6 double crochet in each space of row in which 1st border row was worked. Fasten off.

**CHILD'S ANGORA HOOD.**—About ten small balls of Angora wool are needed for a hood for a two-year-old child, and a pair of No. 2 bone knitting needles. The work must be done loosely. Begin at the center of the crown by casting on 7 stitches; knit 1 row plain, then knit a second row, in it increasing 1 stitch in each stitch. There will be 14 stitches on the needle. 3d row—Knit plain. 4th row—Increase 1 in first stitch; knit 1, increase 1 in third stitch, knit 1; increase in this way in every other stitch of the row. 5th row—Knit plain. 6th row—Increase in the first stitch and in every third stitch throughout the row. 7th row—Knit plain. 8th row—Increase in the first stitch and every fourth stitch throughout the row. Continue in this way, always increasing in every second row and on each increased row leaving 1 stitch more between the increases than on preceding increased row, until 18 rows in all have been knit. On the 18th row there will be 8 stitches between the increases. 19th row—Knit and bind 6 stitches at the beginning of the row, then knit

plain to end. Repeat the 19th row. The stitches that remain on the needle are for the front of the hood. On them knit 35 rows, then run the stitches onto a cord and sew up the crown of the hood; that is, catch together the ends of the 18th row, then overhand together the ends of the various rows which preceded it. Before

proceeding further measure the hood, and if it is not large enough for the head take the stitches on the needle again and knit as many additional rows as are needed. Then once more run the stitches onto a cord and pick up the stitches around the neck of the hood, from one end of the cord to the other. On these stitches knit 18 rows plain, and bind off. These rows are for the neckband. Pick up 9 stitches along one side of the neckband, knit the stitches from the cord onto the needle, and pick up 9 stitches along the other end of the neckband. On these stitches knit 16 rows for the turnover, and bind off. Finish the hood with a small crocheted scallop made of angora or silk, as preferred.

### KNITTED MITTEN (not illustrated).—

This mitten is suitable for a hand that will take a 7 or 7½ ladies' glove. It is to wear over the glove. If a small size is required, finer wool and needles No. 15 may be used in place of the Germantown wool. Double Germantown wool and needles No. 14 will work out a large size for a gentleman's mitten. The directions for the mitten is a particularly easy one to make. Material required, 1½ ounces of Germantown wool, two needles No. 14 and four needles No. 15.

For the left-hand mitten, cast on 55 stitches with the No. 14 needles, 40 of which form the hand and 15 the ribbed wrist. Always slip the first stitch of each row. 1st row—Knit. 2d row—Knit 40, purl 15. 3d row—Knit. 4th row—Knit 40, purl 15. 5th row—Purl 15, knit 40. 6th row—Knit. Repeat from the 1st row till you have 101 rows; then begin the thumb. 102d row—Cast off from the top of the hand 14 stitches, knit 25; leave the ribbed wrist stitches on the needles until the mitten is finished. 103d row—Knit 26, cast on the same needle 10 stitches. 104th row—Knit 25, make 1, knit 2 together at the back, turn; 105th row—Knit 1, knit the made stitch at the back, knit the remaining stitches on the row plain. 106th row—Knit 24, make 1, knit 2 together at the back, leave the other stitch on the left needle, turn. The 105th and 106th rows are now repeated alternately, with this difference: You knit 1 stitch less in each row until you have 10 stitches to knit before the make 1, knit 2 together at the back, and leave 1 on the left-hand needle. 136th row—Knit 36. 137th row—Knit 36. Cast off; sew up the thumb as far as the opening, then sew the sides of mitten together. With three No. 15 needles pick up the between stitches around the top of hand of mitten and purl for 6 rounds; cast off. Any small embroidery pattern may be worked in these rounds and up the back of the mitten, if preferred.

For the right-hand mitten, cast on 51 stitches, knit 2 plain rows. 3d row—Knit 10. 4th row—Turn and knit the 10 stitches. 5th row—Knit 9, make 1, knit 2 together at the back, taking the second stitch of the two together

(Continued on page 490)



INFANTS' CROCHETED HOOD



CHILD'S ANGORA HOOD

## Of Interest to the Housekeeper

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN TABLE SILVER AND BIRTHDAY SPOONS



EVERY year new designs in table silver are brought out, but this season some especially pretty spoons, knives and forks have been invented by the silversmith that are of especial interest in that each piece in the set is significant of a different month. Perhaps the most unique is what is called the new zodiac silver. The twelve signs of the zodiac have been, from remote antiquity, supposed to exert an influence upon human life, and those born under the influence of the planets partake of their characteristics.

The first sign of the zodiac is Aries, the ram. Aries is called the sign of sacrifice. People born under Aries are usually very executive, earnest and determined. They accomplish what they resolve to do against all opposition. They are noble and generous, and usually good scholars. It is almost impossible to hide anything from an Aries individual. These people

are not born patient and will rarely back out of a fight or argument. They are apt to be changeable and quick-tempered, and they cannot bear to be contradicted or told their faults. The sign of Aries is seen in the illustration on the spoon marked "March."

The next sign is Taurus, the bull. Those born under it are fearless and kind and very magnanimous when not irritated. They are generous with money, but are apt to be guided far too much by appearances. They are exceedingly fond of a good dinner and like to spread feasts for their friends. When friendly, they are very loyal and remain so as long as they are permitted to rule and have their own way. When they become enemies, they are the most bitter and relentless of all the twelve signs. Those born under this sign would like to dominate the world, and are apt to interfere in other people's affairs. The Taurus sign is shown on the spoon marked "April."

The next sign is Gemini, the twins. People born under this sign are said to possess dual characteristics; one trait of character often seems to contradict another trait. They want to travel and they want to stay at home; they wish to study and they wish to play; they are in love and not in love—warm and cold in one breath. These people are very courteous and kind to all; they are great readers and good talkers, and very quick to see the point of a joke. Gemini people are often very skilful with their hands, and can cut and plan if not interfered with; but they are not able to tell beforehand how they are going to do it. This sign is shown on the fork marked "May."

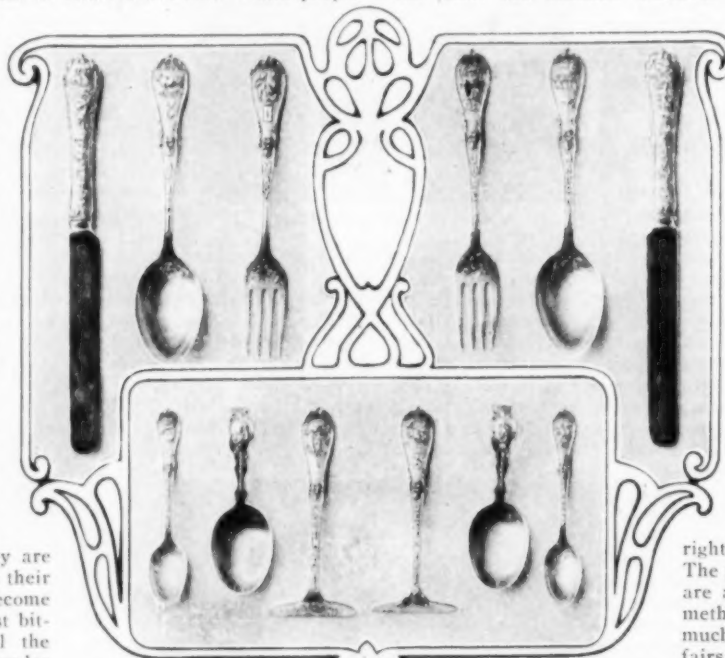
June is sacred to the sign of Cancer, the crab. People born under this sign are said to have a persistent will. They are invincible to argument and cannot be talked out of a thing, but if their feelings are hurt they are apt to lose heart and abandon whatever they have

undertaken. These people are apt to change companions and friends very frequently, often becoming bitter enemies of those to whom they were previously attached.

Next comes the sign of Leo, the lion. The people who are born in July are kind-hearted, generous and sympathetic. They are emotional, and are also fine conversationalists and good storytellers. The faults of Leo people are most marked. Many of them are cunning, tricky, natural prevaricators and chronic borrowers.

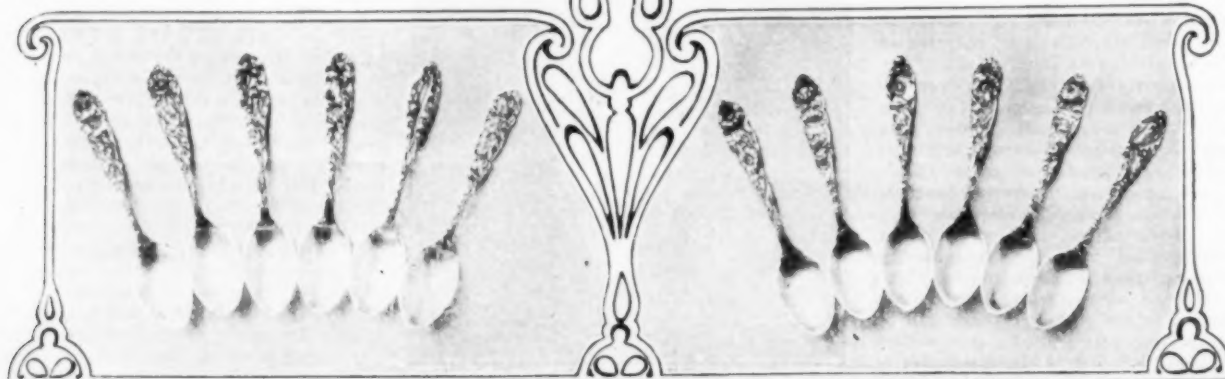
The sign of Virgo, the virgin, is shown on the spoon marked "August," illustrated in the upper right-hand corner of the page. The people born under this sign are apt to be very orderly and methodical. They are usually much interested in the love affairs of their friends and have little hesitation in making or breaking matches. They can keep secrets well. The women are fond of dress.

(Continued on page 494)



SILVER MARKED WITH SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. THE KNIVES CONTAIN ALL TWELVE SIGNS

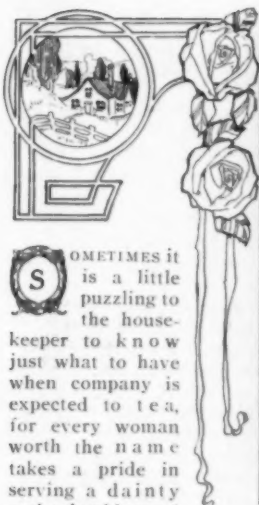
ONE OF THESE FORKS OR SPOONS IS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR



TEASPOONS WITH A DIFFERENT FLORAL DECORATION FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR

# What to Serve When Company Comes

By MRS. SARAH MOORE



**S**OMETIMES it is a little puzzling to the house-keeper to know just what to have when company is expected to tea, for every woman worth the name takes a pride in serving a dainty and palatable meal and likes to offer her guests something "out of the usual run." Perhaps the following tested recipes will help solve the problem and can be made use of on numerous occasions:

**SARDINE OMELET.**—Skin and bone six sardines; melt a very little butter in a clean frying pan and fry them lightly for one minute. Prepare an omelet and cook it in the ordinary way, and when sufficiently set to be folded over, lay the fish neatly in the center, season with pepper and salt, fold over and serve immediately. Scatter a few bits of finely chopped parsley over the omelet and put some sprigs around the dish.

**TURKEY OR CHICKEN SOUFFLE.**—Cook one cupful of milk with one teaspoonful of cornstarch that has been moistened with a little milk. Add to this one cupful of cold minced turkey or chicken and the yolk of one egg. Take from the fire, add pepper and celery salt, and let cook while you stir in the white of an egg. Now fill some buttered cups with the mixture and bake fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

**OYSTER RAREBIT.**—Put into your chafing-dish or saucepan half a pint of oysters, with their own liquor, and cook a few moments (until their edges begin to curl), then turn them into a hot bowl. Now put into your pan one tablespoonful of butter, half a pound of finely crumbled or grated cheese and one salt-spoonful each of salt, paprika and mustard. Beat two eggs lightly and add to the oyster liquor, which has been strained, and when the cheese is melted pour in gradually, stirring all the time. Add the oysters, and as soon as hot turn over hot toast or crisp crackers.

**LOBSTER CUTLETS AND CRESS.**—Take two cupfuls of flaked lobster, one of cooked rice, one of white sauce, the yolk of one egg, the juice of half a lemon, a pinch of salt and very little cayenne pepper. Mix well and shape into cutlets; dip in beaten egg and fry in hot lard. Pick some watercress into branches and dash through hot water; then arrange in the center of a dish and place the cutlets in a circle around this, each slightly overlapping the other. Insert a piece of the claw in the end of each cutlet, and stand the large claws upright in the middle of the cress.

**MUSHROOM AND BACON PIE.**—Cut the mushrooms in small pieces and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cut thin slices of nice bacon in small pieces; put them in the bottom of a rather shallow baking-dish. On these put a layer of mushrooms, and over these put a layer of finely mashed and seasoned potatoes. Fill the dish, alternating in this way, but have the potatoes on top. Now scatter bits of butter over. Put a cover on and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. When nearly done, remove the cover and brown the top.

**CHICKEN PEPPERS.**—Chop some cold chicken up fine and add breadcrumbs; season with melted butter and salt, and mix in the pulp of a tomato. Clean the inside of some green peppers free from seeds, fill with the mixture and bake. Any cold meat can be utilized in the same way.



A TABLE SET FOR

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER

Nothing is now put upon per table but the place plates, course only, and the candlesticks used, and perhaps a silver compote for bread, crackers or soda biscuits, as can be plainly seen by a careful study of this illustration.

the fashionable luncheon or supper and knives and forks for one and whatever floral decoration is used, and perhaps a silver compote for bread, crackers or soda biscuits, as can be plainly seen by a careful study of this illustration.



## TURKISH SALAD.

—Take one green pepper, free it from seeds and shred it up fine; then add to it one cupful of finely chopped cabbage, one cupful of chopped celery, one cupful of apples cut in small pieces, about twenty seeded white grapes cut in two, and a few English walnut meats. Mix thoroughly and leave in a cold place for three

hours. Just before serving, turn off all the liquid possible by pressing the mixture, and dress it with mayonnaise.

**A SUPPER DISH.**—Butter thin slices of brown bread, sprinkle them lightly with Worcestershire sauce, cover with a generous layer of grated American cheese, season with salt and paprika and bake in a hot oven until the cheese is melted. Serve a poached egg on top of each piece.

**WALNUT AND CELERY SALAD.**—Take equal parts of English walnuts, or blanched almonds, and tender celery cut into small pieces. Mix together. Select some firm, round beets all the same size and boil until tender; skin and scoop out the inside until nothing but a red shell remains. Fill these shells with the celery and nuts and put a generous spoonful of mayonnaise on each. Make a bed of lettuce leaves on the salad plates and put a filled beet in the center.

**THE FAMOUS WALDORF SALAD.**—Two cupfuls of celery chopped fine, the grated rind of one orange and one cupful of apples cut in dice. Take six fine red apples and scoop out the inside, making little cups for the salad. Mix the above with the following mayonnaise: One very cold egg yolk with one teaspoonful of onion juice and the yolk of one boiled egg, one cupful of cold olive oil, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of cayenne and half a teaspoonful of mustard. Mix thoroughly by stirring the oil, drop by drop, to the egg and a few drops of vinegar, lemon, salt, pepper, etc., which have previously been mixed together. Fill the cups and serve on white lettuce leaves.

**OYSTERS AND MUSHROOMS.**—This is a fine recipe for the chafing-dish. Two dozen oysters are allowed to one cupful of canned mushrooms. Drain off the liquor of the mushrooms and mince them. To the liquor add enough milk to make two cupfuls, and thicken it with a teaspoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour. Meanwhile, have the oysters plumped in a level tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Stir the mushrooms into the sauce and season with salt and pepper and a little onion. Cook two minutes, then add the yolks of two eggs and the oysters; stir until the mixture is thoroughly heated and serve.

**SAVORY FRENCH TOAST.**—Grate the rind of a lemon into two cupfuls of milk, stir in a quarter of a cupful of sugar and simmer for five minutes. Toast some slices of bread, drop them into the milk for two or three minutes, then roll them in egg and fry in butter. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon and serve.

**RICE MOUSSE WITH PRUNES.**—Cook one-quarter of a cupful of rice into a cupful and a half of milk until very soft. Make a rich boiled custard, with the yolks of two eggs, half a cupful of

(Continued on page 485)



## An Amateur Detective

By DORA

CHAPMAN



ARE you looking at my new locket? Captain Ransome gave it to me. Mummy said at first that it wasn't nice for little girls to wear real jewelry, but after Aunt Letty had asked her again she said she wouldn't mind. The way it all began was because we got the mumps—such a horrid, fat thing to have, and your poor mouth is so stiff and swollen you can hardly eat. Roddy didn't care; he said he felt so bad he wasn't even hungry; but nothing spoils my appetite. So the doctor told Mummy we ought to go away somewhere to the sea, where it would be more sunshiny than in Kensington, and Mummy telephoned to Aunt Letty, and then we were sent. I had never stayed with her before, and I didn't think I should like it, but I did.

She is old, of course—"at least thirty," nurse told cook after we'd come back; but she is still quite able to get about, not like grandpapa, whose legs pain him if he bends them.

Bournemouth is a nice place, for a town. I like motor cars better; aunty hired one one day and took us out to see Highcliffe Castle, where the German Emperor came to be warmer than he could be in Germany. The chauffeur was a very nice man. He had a brother a policeman, who saw the Emperor lots of times. Unfortunately, nothing happened; there wasn't the ghost of a plot for him to discover and frustrate and get promotion out of, which was evidently a sore disappointment to his family; though, as aunty said afterward, the German Emperor's family probably were pleased.

Next day it rained, so Roddy and I thought we'd play detective. Roddy said he would be Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and I should be the chauffeur's brother. Grandpa agreed to be the German Emperor, come to stay at Highcliffe Castle again (that was the library), and aunty was the anarchist—a beautiful Russian female conspirator, with a bomb in the pocket of her petticoat and a dagger in each of her garters, like the story Jane read to us the day nurse went to her sister's wedding.

First we had to find the proofs of aunty's guilt, and then I was to arrest her by main force and haul her along to the castle, where we would confront her with her royal victim, and Mr. Sherlock Holmes would read him the indictment, and he would thank us and present us with medals.

We had a very fine time hunting up the evidence. Aunty let us rummage all her store cupboards, and we found the curiosest things. There was a lovely wickerwork Easter egg which did exactly for the bomb, and letters with German stamps on them—quite dull letters—from aunty's former maid, who had gone there to live. But they did perfectly, once you knew they were really in cipher and came from the head of the anarchists in Berlin.

Then Roddy said we must have a document that wasn't in cipher or the German Emperor would never be convinced, because, of course, we might have just invented what all the other cipher ones meant to get promotion. Then I said we might have the blotting paper it was blotted on, which nobody would think to hide, but which any clever policeman like Sherlock Holmes would read in a looking-glass as plain as print.

Roddy thought that was a splendid idea, especially for me, as I have no imagination. But the difficulty was to get blotting paper we could tear out; aunty hates one to make messes on her blotting pad. She was quite cross with me one day for only inking around a blot that was already there. So it was no good to ask her; besides, she was writing letters. And it was the time grandpapa meditated in the library after lunch, so we couldn't go there and ask him. So Roddy said, "Let's forage in the cupboards," and we did. And



RODDY

presently we found on the top shelf, all beautifully done up in tissue paper, a most gorgeous blotting book; the nice kind, with an elastic to keep down the paper in the middle, so that you can slip out a sheet and it looks just as good as before.

One sheet had been used already, so we thought we might have that; and it took us till nearly tea time to get the letter blotted off on the clean half, because Roddy writes so slowly. His lines were mostly dry before he came to blot them.

After tea we began. It all went off beautifully. We discovered the bomb and the documents, and I arrested aunty and secured her arms with stout cord and led her in triumph to the library of Highcliffe Castle, where His Majesty was sitting immersed in affairs of state, all unconscious of the direful plot we had so gallantly unearthed.

"Bless my soul!" he said at first. Then he recollected himself and sat up straight and twiddled his mustache, and spoke in his parade voice that makes you quake if you hear it suddenly.

"What?" he said, "my faithful Holmes, and a worthy member of the police force—with a lady captive? 'Nother of these tiresome plots, I presume. Where is the evidence?"

"Here, Your Most Gracious Majesty!" said Roddy, with a proper square bow like what Germans make, and he presented the bomb and the cipher epistles from Germany, and the incriminating document.

Grandpapa pounced on that at once.

"Ha! blotting-paper proof of conspirator's letter, I see! Bring yonder mirror. My own august eyes shall decipher it!"

I remained at attention beside the prisoner and Roddy brought grandpapa the looking-glass; but he didn't hold it very well. Boys never do understand glasses. Even now Roddy can never see the back of his head, where the curl sticks up; I have to tidy it for him. So, instead of grandpapa seeing our letter—the conspirator's letter, I mean—he saw the opposite side, that had been used before.

"Dearest," he read aloud, "I came here to ask you to forgive me. We've got our marching orders—" he stopped and stared wildly at aunty, who had struggled away from me and was hurrying across the room toward him.

"God bless my soul, Letty! It's from Harry!"

Aunty had got out of her gyses by this time, and I think they had both forgotten we were in the room. She snatched the glass from Roddy and the paper from grandpapa and began reading.

All at once I felt we oughtn't to be there—the sort of feeling you have when you go into some one's room and find they're saying their prayers. I took Roddy's hand and pulled him out into the hall and shut the door behind me. He didn't want to come, and I'd have given anything to stop, but there are some things you feel you must do whether you want to or not.

We sat down by the big fire in the hall and waited. We waited a long time.

At last the library door opened and aunty came out. Her cheeks were wet, but she didn't look a bit as if she had been crying. She looked quite young—like Mummy, young and pretty. She had the bit of blotting paper in her hand, and she came over to us, grandpapa behind her.

"Where did you get this, chicks?" she asked, smiling more like Mummy than ever.

So we told her, and she turned to grandpapa and nodded. "My blotter that he gave me. I put it away a day or two afterward, and have never looked at it since. He must have called while I was out, and written the note for me in the drawing-room, and—perhaps it's in the blotter

(Continued on page 486)



AUNT LETTY

## Children's Page

## THE STORY OF TWO BAD DOGS

**S**NAP and Spite were the two prettiest and naughtiest fox terriers imaginable. They were only about six months old, but in their short lives they had done more mischief than many a sedate dog aged six years.

Many a time their poor, anxious, worried mother heard her master threaten to sell them both if they would not behave; and for every misdeed he gave them a gentle thrashing, which made her heart beat terribly fast and brought the tears to her pathetic brown eyes.

"Snap, you ought to know better, you troublesome little puppy! How can you lead your sister into such scrapes? Where did you get that doll from?" yapped Snap's mother, one fine morning on the lawn in front of her master's house.

"I didn't get Spite into a scrape," said Snap. "She went into the house and got the doll off a chair, where Baby Belle left it. Such fun!" barked Snap. And off he bounded after his sister, who was alternately snarling and tugging at the pretty little doll.

Together the two sleek white puppies rolled over and over with their treasure, sometimes Spite, with her soft brown ears, uppermost, sometimes Snap, with his black ones. They both showed sharp little gleaming white teeth.

"Your naughty puppies!" cried their mother. "Somebody is coming!"

The puppies stopped in their game and looked toward the door. They just caught sight of their master with a whip, and off they slunk, with their tails between their legs, toward the stable.

"Ah, my beauties! You will have to learn, like naughty little boys and girls, not to be mischievous!" said their master a few minutes later, as he took first Snap, then Spite, by the neck and gave each pup three gentle lashes with his whip.

"We won't do it again! We're sorry!" yelped they, as they came creeping toward their master and looked up to him with pathetic and appealing eyes, as if they were imploring his forgiveness.

"Poor little pups! There, my pretty ones, don't do it again," said their master, stroking their soft heads tenderly. Then away he went.

In a moment the two had forgotten their punishment; for them, such things as whips no longer existed. Soon they were frolicking about and tumbling over each other in great glee.

Suddenly a kitten and its mother appeared on the top of a low wall near by. The puppies' mother pricked up her ears and looked anxiously at her offspring. She was too polite to give chase to her master's neighbor's cat. But not so Snap and Spite. No sooner did they catch sight of the cat and her kitten than off they started in hot pursuit.

The cat and the kitten both began to spit and bristle in anger, and the cat gave Spite a big scratch on the nose.

Snap was very angry when he saw his sister wounded, and he was just going to make a rush at the kitten when her mother pushed her off the wall with a big "miauw," which meant to say, "Follow me to safety as fast as you can!"

The cat and kitten bounded off together up the road, followed closely by Snap and Spite, puffing, snorting and barking.

Soon the cats came to a farmhouse. They bolted into the yard and made straight for the first open door, which happened to be the dairy. They were closely followed by Snap and Spite.

The cat and her little one jumped lightly up onto a bench where were many pans of cream and milk. After a mighty



BABY BELLE'S DOLL

effort Spite managed to jump onto the shelf; a minute after podgy Snap succeeded in getting there. Then began a scuffle among the milkpans. The cat would soon have escaped from her troublesome pursuers, but the kitten lost her head completely and always did the wrong thing.

Somehow, between them, they pushed one pan of milk over near the edge of the shelf. Just as Snap thought he was going to be victorious and seize the kitten, Spite, in her excitement, put her forepaws on the rim of the pan, which was now half off the bench.

Over went the pan with a splash and a crash! And then there was such a howling and miauling in the dairy. In came the farmer's wife, followed by her children and the dairy maid, wondering what on earth had happened. What a sight they beheld. A lake of milk on the spotless dairy floor, in the center of which was an overturned milkpan, which was tilted up

enough on one side to reveal Spite's forepaws and little black nose. On the top of the pan was an angry cat, which was trying her hardest to bite and scratch Spite's paws. Snap stood on the bench above, growling furiously. The kitten was nowhere to be seen; it was very evident that she, too, was under the pan!

"Well, I'm blessed!" exclaimed the farmer's wife, angrily. "What games are these, I should like to know, going on in my dairy? Cat and dog fight? What next shall I see? And who left the dairy door open?" A question which nobody answered by the way. "You get out of this!" continued the woman, giving Snap a whack with her apron, then the cat. She turned the milkpan up with a bounce. And then, angry though she was, she could scarce refrain from smiling, for the funniest sight met her gaze. In a pool of milk cowered Spite, for once in her life thoroughly dejected and miserable. She was covered from head to tail in creamy milk. The kitten, also drenched in milk, was alternately cuffing and scratching her victim, who already seemed to have suffered somewhat severely from her imprisonment under the pan with the kitten.

"Ha! ha! you've got your match, it seems to me!" laughed the farmer's wife, while the children shouted with delight.

"There, take that!" cried the woman. And she hit poor Spite on the head as she slunk through the dairy door, leaving a trail of milk behind her. Snap, who followed her closely, received another blow as he hurried after Spite. Before he managed to get well through the dairy door he felt something wet on his back; the dairy maid had taken up the half-drowned-looking kitten and hurled it after the puppies.

"There'll be a big bill for milk and damages!" Snap heard somebody remark, as he went howling after his sister.

The puppies soon found themselves out in the road again with the cat and kitten, but Snap and Spite hurried off without taking any further notice of their enemies.

"We've got ourselves into a real scrape this time," was Snap's first remark.

"I'm so miserable! Let us go to our kennel quick, Snap. I don't care if I am punished; it can't be worse than being swamped with milk and being scratched by horrible cats and kittens!" whined Spite.

Away hurried the two culprits, looking most dejected.

"More mischief," sighed their mother, as the two entered the kennel. With howls and whines, Snap and Spite told their mother of their adventures. "We won't do it again!" they cried.

(Continued on page 487)

## How to Crochet an Irish Lace Gibson Collar



IRISH collars of Irish lace form a very smart finish to handsome winter gowns or blouses. Our illustration shows one of the very prettiest of these new stocks crocheted in the pretty rose, thistle and shamrock design.

To make this design a No. 5 steel crochet hook is required, medium-fine thread and padding thread.

The abbreviations used are as follows: d means double stitch; t, treble stitch; p c, padding cord.

For the thistle, take a long strand of padding cotton and fold in four; fasten the silk thread to one end of this cord with 1 d; twist the cord round to form a tiny ring, into which work 10 d. In the second row put 2 d over p c throughout into each on ring. 3d row—1

d into each of last row. 4th row—1 d, 5 ch, 1 d into each d of last row, one-third way around; 18 d over p c, turn, miss 1, 1 d into each d to end, and 1 d into next on circle, \* turn 1 d into next 9 d of last row, 9 d over p c alone; turn, miss 1, 1 d into d to end, and 1 into next on circle, \*; repeat twice; then into each remaining stitch on circle work 1 d, 5 ch, 1 d, 35 d over p c for the stem; divide the p c into two, and over one-half

continue working 35 d; keep the p c gently pulled, to have the stitches compact; turn, miss 1, 1 d into each d to end of 35 d; leave the p c, and, turning back, work into the row of stitches between the two rows of 35 d \* 2 d, 3 t, 8 long t, 5 ch, form into a picot over last long t and slipstitch down the side of this t, \* and repeat 3 times. Repeat these stitches for the opposite side.

Take up the p c and work d into each of next 7 d, then 35 d over p c alone; turn, and put 1 d into each stitch up to stem of leaf; then form another leaf exactly like the first, and continue working d up to the thistle. Fasten off the p c on back and cut off ends of thread.

**THE ROSE.**—Over the same kind of p c, and commencing in the same way, work 20 d into the ring; join first and last stitches, over p c 1 d, 2 t, 5 long t, 2 t, 1 d; fasten to ring with 1 d into 4th stitch on ring, and repeat 4 times. Work a second row of petals, and fasten each to the stitch on the back between the petals of first row, putting 10 long t instead of 5; 60 d over p c, turn, 1 d into each of next 30 d; 18 d over p c alone, \* 15 t, 3 d, turn, miss 2, 1 d into next d, 1 t into each of 15 t, 2 d into next 2; 10 d, \*, and repeat twice; 1 d into each d down the stem to second leaflet. Form a leaflet at this side opposite each in the first row, and work d into each stitch on stem up to the rose. Fasten off the thread on the back.

**THE SHAMROCKS.**—With the same kind of padding make the center ring, and work 8 d into it. Pull the p c so that these 8 d will cover one-third of ring. Over p c work 40 d; loop the last 15 stitches and fasten with 1 d; turn and work d into each of next 16 stitches; \*, 8 ch, form 5 of these into a loop by putting 1 d into 3d ch; round this loop make 3 others of 5 ch each, then into each loop work 1 d, 2 t, 5 long t, 2 t, 1 d, 1 d around stem of shamrock; 1 d into each of next 8 d, \*, and repeat twice; 8 d over p c into ring, and repeat from 40 d over p c twice.

When the motifs are finished, cut out the shape of the band on a piece of cambric, tack the motifs face downward on this, in the order illustrated, then connect them with a few bars of chain stitches, with a single picot in each bar. Make a "straightening line" of 5 ch, 1 t all around, taking care to have the chain stitches forming an even line all around the edge of the cambric foundation. Over the "straightening line" work a row of d, then for the edging \* 1 d into first d, 4 t into next 4.

5 ch to form a picot over last t, 1 t into same d as last, 3 t into next 3 d, 1 d into next, and repeat all around.

MOTHERS very often sigh for something wherewith to occupy the restless fingers of their little girls on rainy days when play out of doors cannot be thought of, and in the

evening when the little ones crave for something to do before bedtime comes. Why not set them to rug-making? Little six-year-olds in elementary schools love this occupation, which is worthy of an introduction into the home circle, with its pleasant, voluntary toils.

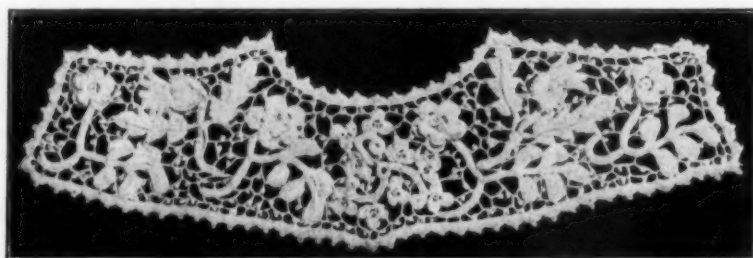
The materials needed are knitting cotton and two knitting needles. The cotton is to be cut into uniform lengths about three inches. To cut it, an excellent plan is to wind the cotton upon a round ruler, then with a sharp pair of scissors cut the thread along the whole length of the ruler. For five cents a rounded and grooved piece of tin can be obtained which is made expressly for this purpose.

To begin the knitting, an uneven number of stitches is cast on and four or five rows knitted plainly; then, on the second stitch of the row to be fringed, one of the lengths of cut cotton is knitted in. The length is simply doubled, and, being placed end to end, the loop so formed in the center is taken along with the stitch in knitting. In this way the cotton lengths are very firmly knitted in and cannot be easily pulled out.

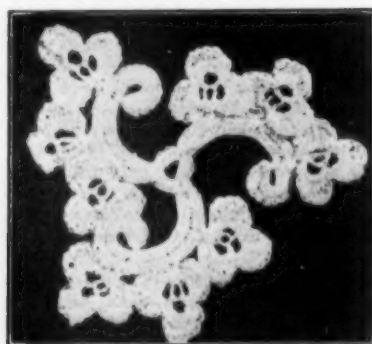
All even stitches take a piece of cotton fringe on this row. The next row is knitted plainly, then comes another fringed row. Thus the rows continue—one plain—until the strip is long enough. If this strip is knitted in white cotton the next strip may be in red cotton, the colors alternating until the requisite number of strips are knitted, when they are sewn together to make a very handsome striped cotton mat, which, when finished, may either be lined with calico or left as it is.

This method of knitting the fringe on every alternate row makes a heavily-fringed, pretty and durable rug, very comfortable and warm for the feet on stepping out of the bath. As it is absorbent, it becomes of great service, especially in a house where there are many children to bathe. If the rug is desired lighter than this, so making it easier to wash when soiled, the rows of cotton fringe may be placed on every fourth row instead of upon every second one.

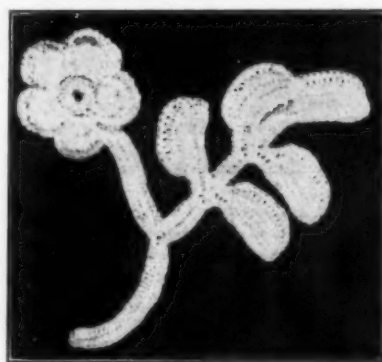
To vary the pattern in different rugs, the white stripes may be knitted wide and the red ones narrow, and vice versa. Or perhaps a white rug with a red border may be liked.



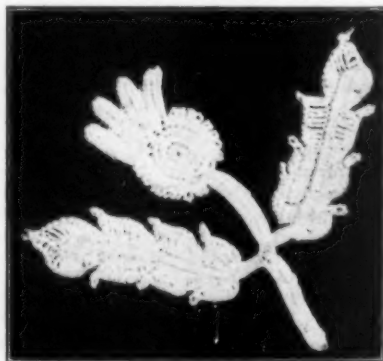
IRISH LACE GIBSON COLLAR



DETAIL OF COLLAR—GROUP OF SHAMROCKS



DETAIL OF COLLAR—THE ROSE

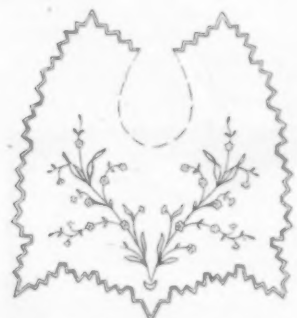


DETAIL OF COLLAR—THE THISTLE





No. 52—Border Design, 19 inches square, for centerpiece, sofa pillow, etc. Very handsome for sofa pillow if stamped on colored linen. Price 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 53—Infants' Bib. Can be worked in outline or solid French embroidery. Bibs of this sort are usually made of heavy linen, pique, drill or heavy cotton material. Price, 10 cts. We pay postage.

## SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

The Simplest Made—Could not be More Simple.

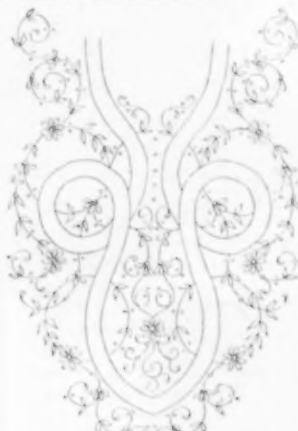
See Directions Below.

All Transfer Patterns 10c. Each

**DIRECTIONS.**—Designs can be transferred in two ways. No. 1—Lay pattern face down on material; wet back of pattern until design shows through, then cover back of wet pattern with stiff paper and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. This is the best way, and does not wet material. No. 2—Lay material on hard, smooth surface and sponge with damp cloth; material must be damp, not wet. Lay pattern face down on damp material; press firmly, and rub in one direction with crumpled cloth. When transferring, be very careful not to let pattern slip.



No. 21—Wallachian Embroidery Design, for front of shirt, waist or dress waist. Matching Nos. 17 and 19. This can be worked in solid French embroidery and outline stitch if preferred. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 51—Embroidered Shirt-Waist Design, for waist buttoning in the back. Very easy and most effective pattern. Can be worked in either outline or solid French embroidery. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 50—Initial Letters. A set of any one letter of the alphabet, in four different styles, as illustrated. When ordering, be sure to mention what letters are wanted. Price, 10 cts. We pay postage.



No. 54—Motifs, for pillow covers, centers, waist decorations, corners of table covers, etc. Four designs in one. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

### He Got Up

A TRAVELER who put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town, had, before retiring, left explicit instructions to be called for an early train. He was very much in earnest about the matter, and threatened the clerk with all manner of punishment if that duty was neglected.

Early in the morning the guest was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon his door.

"Well?" he demanded, sleepily.

"I've got an important message for you," replied the boy.

The guest was up in an instant, opened the door and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore open the envelope and found inside a slip of paper, on which was written in large letters:

"Why don't you get up?" He got up.

### A Diplomat if not a Linguist

A BREEZY and enterprising Western politician applied to the Secretary of State for a consularship at one of the Chinese ports.

"You may not be aware, Mr. Blank," said the Secretary, "that I never recommend to the President the appointment of a consul unless he speaks the language of the country to which he desires to go. Now, I suppose you do not speak Chinese?"

The Westerner grinned cheerfully. "If, Mr. Secretary," said he, "you will ask me a question in Chinese, I shall be happy to answer it."

He got the appointment.—"Harper's Magazine."

At an evening party they were playing a game in which everybody in the room makes up a face, and the one who makes the worst face is awarded a prize. They all did their best, and then the judge went up to one of the women and said: "Well, madam, I think you have won the prize." "Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing."—"Good Housekeeping."

### Two Sorts of People

Two sorts of people are met with at every turn in one's daily life—persons who are looking out for themselves, and persons who are looking out for others.

It is true that every person has regard both for himself and for others; but one man gives the first place to himself, his own rights, his own comfort, his own pleasure, while another man gives the first place in all these lines to others.

And it is a noteworthy fact that, by the divine law of compensation, the man who is always looking out for himself is likely to have no one else look out for him, while the man who is always looking out for others is likely to have others looking out for him.

He who thinks he must fight his way through the world is pretty sure to find the need of fighting his way through the world; but he who is ready to give place to others is quite sure to find others ready to give place to him.

There is no surer way of setting everybody against one's self than by setting one's self against everybody. There is no surer way of having everybody's help than by trying to help everybody. He who seeks the first place shall lose it; he who is unselfishly willing to be last may in the end be first.

Even selfish considerations, therefore, should prompt a man to bear himself unselfishly.

TOURIST—Do drive away this hen. She almost got into my plate once.

Innkeeper's Wife—Ah, it's only mother love. She hatched out that pullet you are eating.

"You must let the baby have one cow's milk to drink every day," said the doctor.

"Very well, if you say so, doctor," said the perplexed young mother; "but I really don't see how he is going to hold it all."

### Called Back

THE lady of the household was very ill, and the good old doctor shook his gray head doubtfully.

"We must rouse her in some way," he whispered.

Then the distracted husband had an inspiration. He ran to the phone. Fifteen minutes later there was a soft knock at the door, and a trim young woman entered bearing an immense pasteboard box. The husband bent over the sick woman.

"Jane," he murmured, "look up. Madame Merrywid has just sent over one of those new fur hats from Paris. Isn't it *chic*?"

Whereupon Jane sat up and took notice, and the good old doctor chuckled with delight.

"The crisis is passed," he whispered.—Cleveland "Plain-Dealer."

### Hot Foods Hurt Digestion

THERE is no doubt that most people ruin their teeth and digestive system by taking food at too high a temperature. One cannot get into a hot bath if it is over 112 degrees; 105 degrees is dangerous, and even 100 degrees is warm. But from experiments made it appears that we eat meat at 115 degrees temperature, beans at 132 degrees, potatoes at 150 degrees. The average temperature of tea is 125 degrees, and it may be sipped, but cannot be swallowed in large quantities, if it exceeds 142 degrees.

THE comedian and the leading lady stood in the observation car, admiring the scenery.

"What a beautiful sunset," said the leading lady, dreamily.

"Yes," laughed the comedian; "it reminds me of your exquisite complexion."

"Ah, how kind! Because it is such a beautiful pink and white?"

"No; because it is swiftly fading."

And they never spoke from Kokomo to Kankakee. Chicago "News."

## Fancy Work

THE lovely little baby sacque illustrated on page 439, and of which a pattern is given on page 459, is incomplete unless it is finished with dainty hand embroidery. In order that our readers may be able to make this beautiful sacque in a manner equal in all respects to the most expensive imported French baby clothes, we are offering on this page a stamping outfit of a most charming design of flowers and bowknots. The little sacque can be made of cashmere or French flannel, and by means of this perforated pattern which is practically indestructible, the design can be stamped upon it with ease. It is a pattern that is not at all difficult, and it can be quickly embroidered. This little sacque forms a gift that will be most highly appreciated by all mothers of young babies.

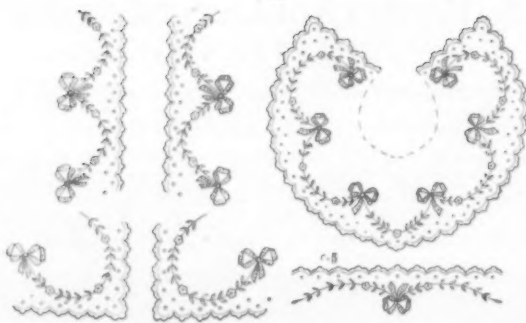
For a long time no sort of fancy work has been quite as popular

as the easily-done and most effective eyelet work. On this page is shown an entire set embroidered in this manner. There is a sideboard scarf or bureau cover, a pincushion cover, a small table cover or centerpiece and a tray cloth.

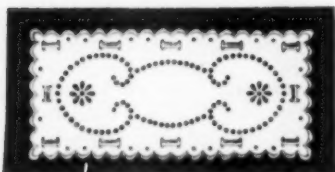
You may obtain any and all of these lovely fancy-work designs, and materials for making same, absolutely free as premiums for getting subscribers for

McCALL'S MAGAZINE. The small price of 50 cents a year makes this very easy.

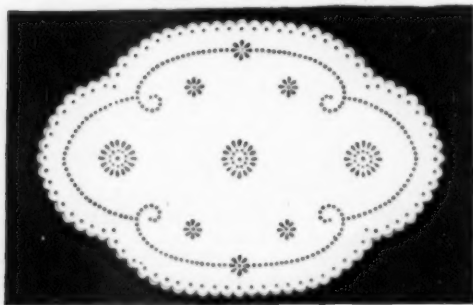
Send for our illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials. It is sent free on request, and will be found to be a very useful book.



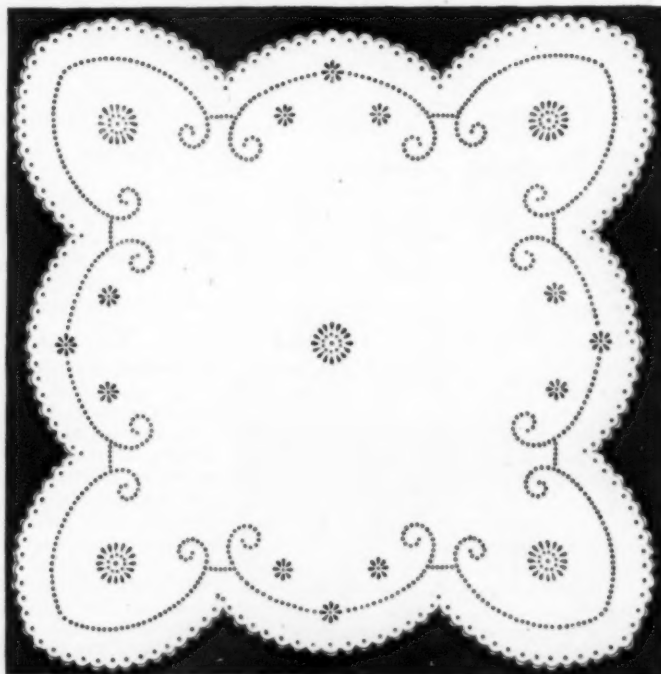
No. 840—Stamping Outfit for Baby Sacque illustrated on page 439. Perforated pattern and stamping material, 15 cents; perforated pattern and stamping material will be given free for getting one subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. We pay postage.



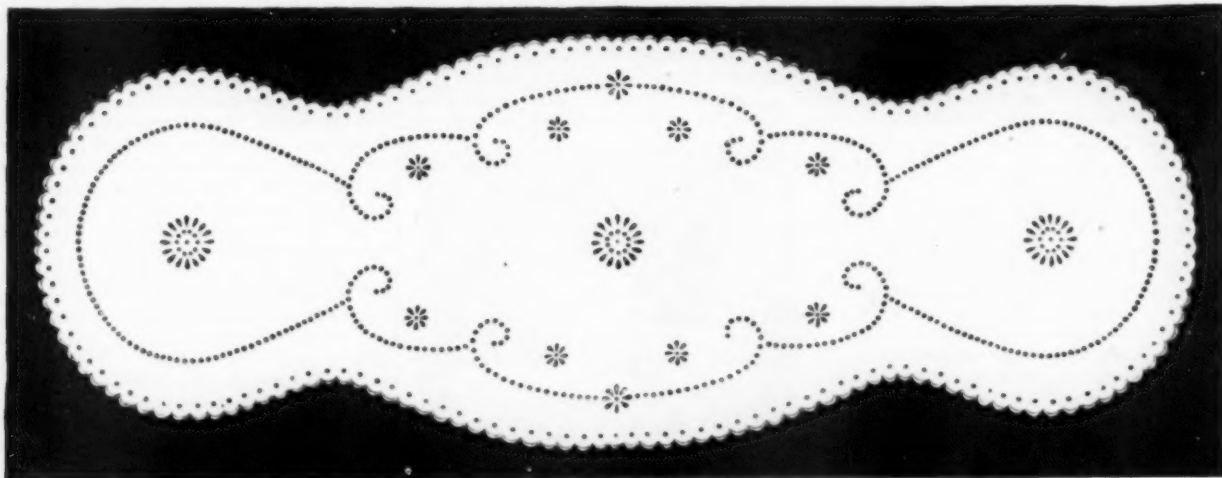
No. 852—Pincushion Cover, in eyelet work. Stamped on imported Irish linen, and stiletto for punching the holes for working. Stamped linen, 10 cents; stamped linen will be given free for getting one subscriber for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents. Stiletto, embroidery cotton and baby ribbon, 20 cents; stiletto, embroidery cotton and baby ribbon will be given free for getting two subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 846—Tray Cloth, in eyelet work; size, 18x24 inches. Stamped on good-quality Irish linen and stiletto for eyelet holes, 25 cents; stamped on good-quality Irish linen and stiletto will be given free for getting two subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped linen, stiletto and embroidery cotton for working, 40 cents; stamped linen, stiletto and embroidery cotton will be given free for getting three subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 848—Small Table Cover or Centerpiece, to match eyelet set; 36x36 inches. Pattern stamped on Irish linen and stiletto for eyelet holes, 55 cents; pattern stamped on Irish linen and stiletto will be given free for getting four subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Pattern, stiletto and embroidery cotton, 85 cents; pattern, stiletto and embroidery cotton will be given free for getting seven subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 847—Bureau Cover or Sideboard Scarf, to match pincushion, tray cloth and table cover; size, 18x50 inches. Stamped on Irish linen and stiletto for making eyelet holes, 45 cents; stamped on Irish linen and stiletto for making eyelet holes will be given free for getting three subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Stamped linen, stiletto and embroidery cotton for working, 75 cents; stamped linen, stiletto and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting six subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

## Department

WE would advise all those interested in fancy work of all descriptions to send for our "Guide to Lace Making." You will find it simply invaluable. It tells how to make all the fancy work that is shown in McCall's MAGAZINE and explains all about the different stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch—Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. By a close and careful study of this valuable book of instruction, any amateur needlewoman can very soon master the art of lace-making. This very handy little book may be purchased by you for the small sum of six cents, and will be fully appreciated by all who love lace making and fancy work, and especially so just at this time, when all work of this description is considered so very fashionable.

### Fancy Dress

(Continued from page 426)

favorite with children, "Little Red Riding Hood." This is made from Pattern No. 9383, which is cut in seven sizes, from four to sixteen years, and costs ten cents. Our model is of inexpensive turkey red, but sateen,



A CLOWN

cashmere, flannel, China silk or any red material can be used instead if desired.

The next figure in the illustration we have called "Mme. Directoire," as it shows all the features of the popular Directoire modes. The costume illustrated is of pale-blue sateen. The huge revers are trimmed with black satin and

rhinestone buttons, while the same sort of buttons ornament the front, and a satin sash passes twice around the high waistline. The yoke and sleeves are of allover lace. The waist pattern (No. 2512) is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and costs fifteen cents. The skirt is made from No. 2349, and is a two-piece sheath style, cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. It costs fifteen cents.

The "Flower Girl" costume is made from Pattern No. 1471. White dotted swiss was used for our model, and with this is worn a blue, pink and black Roman sash. The pattern is in four sizes, from fourteen to seventeen years, and costs fifteen cents.

Next we have the youthful "Queen of Hearts." For this costume a dress of white tarlatan is worn, with alternate red and gold hearts pasted on it. The pattern (No. 2146) is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and costs fifteen cents.

The "Empress Josephine" is wearing a lovely Empire gown of pale-lavender sateen, the drapery around the decolletage caught in the front by a big gilt buckle. The pattern (No. 1948) of this graceful costume is cut in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. It costs fifteen cents.

The "Queen of the Fairies" is one of the prettiest costumes imaginable for a child. This is made of white tarlatan and finished with wings cut out of pasteboard covered with gold paper. The pattern of this dress (No. 1918) is in five sizes, from four to twelve years, and costs fifteen cents.

The "Clown" is a most effective costume for a man. This is made from pajama pattern No. 8734, which costs fifteen cents and is cut in six sizes, from thirty-four to forty-four inches breast measure. Our model is of bright-yellow sateen, with huge polka dots cut out of red paper and pasted on it.

FIRST BYSTANDER (watching two men fighting)—Can't somebody part them?

Second Bystander—Keep back! Don't interfere! One is an iceman and the other is in the coal combine. Maybe they'll both get hurt. —Philadelphia "Bulletin."

"I got my wife through advertising."

"Then you'll admit that advertising pays?"

I'll admit that it brings results, was the cautious reply.—Kansas City "Journal."



**Victor II**  
with new flower horn  
**\$31**

Other styles  
\$10 to \$300

**"Why, that is the real thing  
—you can't tell it from the actual  
human voice!"**

'That's what people say every day, upon hearing the Victor.

And when their amazement is over they further exclaim, "I never knew the Victor was like that!"

Do you know what the Victor is like?

You owe it to yourself to hear it. Any Victor dealer will gladly play any Victor music you want to hear.

**Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.**

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors  
To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records

# Victor



To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records

A complete list of new Victor Records for February will be found in the February number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century; and March Cosmopolitan.

## EVERYTHING for the GARDEN

is the title of Our 1909 Catalogue—the most beautiful and instructive horticultural publication of the day—a book of 200 pages—700 Photo engravings from nature—8 superb colored and duotone plates of vegetables and flowers. It is a mine of information of everything in gardening either for pleasure or profit, and embodies the result of sixty years' experience. As a book of reference alone it is invaluable.

To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

**Every Empty Envelope  
Counts as Cash**

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses Ten Cents (in stamps), we will mail the catalogue and also send free of charge, our famous 50c. "Henderson" Collection of seeds containing one packet each of Giant Mixed Sweet Peas; Giant Fancy Pansies, mixed; Giant Victoria Asters, mixed; Henderson's Big Boston Lettuce, Freedom Tomato and Henderson's Blood Turnip Beet in a coupon envelope, which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to \$1.00 and upward.

"Henderson's Seeds are Tested Seeds"

**PETER HENDERSON & CO.** 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY





# Uneda Biscuit

What makes  
them the best  
soda crackers  
ever baked?

What makes  
them the only  
choice of  
millions?

What makes  
them famous  
as the National  
Biscuit?

National  
Biscuit  
Goodness—

Of  
Course!

NATIONAL  
BISCUIT  
COMPANY



Sold only in  
Moisture Proof Packages.

## Chats With

## Young Girls

By GRACE

HARTWELL

I STRONGLY advise every girl to be an actress—not on the stage of a theater, but on the stage of life. Do not show all your feelings to the world. People will not like you any better for doing so. Because you happen to have a little "bad luck," don't go around looking and acting as if you were the only person in the world who had ever had any misfortune.

Smile and be cheerful; snap your fingers in Dame Fortune's face, and be sure "there is a good time coming!" There is, of course, the danger of becoming *too* optimistic, but, dear girls, it is far, far worse to be a pessimist. So act your part in life well. Do not let circumstances overcome you and make you downcast. Go on doing that which is given you to do, even though it may not be exactly what you would choose.

We can none of us choose our life, and we are all apt to make the mistake of wanting to be something different from what we are. Many girls utterly ignore the little things lying close to their hands, and want to do something else—something on a larger scale.

It is not always because of the greater fame that will come to them, either. For instance, there was a girl not so long ago who lived in a large city parish, where helpers were badly needed. But she refused to give her assistance; her one desire was to be a woman missionary.

It is just one of the common little mistakes of life. Still, to me there seems to be a tincture of selfishness about it all. Don't you think so?

"Don't pray for tasks equal to your powers; ask for powers equal to your tasks," some one said to me quite lately; and I think it is a maxim which might be studied by most girls to their advantage.

Also remember the old Scotch proverb, "Many a mickle makes a muckle!" Often the girl who goes on doing the little tasks of life uncomplainingly gains far more happiness than her sister who is always struggling toward a lofty goal which is never reached.

I am frequently asked by girls for advice regarding the books which they should read. "Must I give up novels altogether?" asks one business girl. "I am working all day, and have not much time for reading. When I do, however, I want to read books which will really help me."

Give up novels altogether? By no means, provided the right kind of novels are chosen. A reading diet which consists of fiction only, however, is equally as bad as that which excludes novels entirely. There are many people who denounce novels wholesale, and would entirely exclude works of fiction from their book list. This, however, is a very great mistake. It is rather like running down a particular race of people because you happen to have come across one or two bad specimens.

Of course, it is the duty of everyone to read with a view of self-improvement, but the girl who has only a small amount of time for reading will naturally fight somewhat shy of books which have been written solely

to improve and instruct. Novels, provided they are well chosen, may do one an immense amount of good. There are certain novelists without an acquaintance with whom no one can term themselves "well read." Thackeray, George Eliot, Sir Walter Scott and Charlotte and Emily Bronte all come in this category. The essayists also pay well for attention. They are by no means "stiff" and "dry," as some girls imagine.

A great fallacy exists among some people in this world that there is a "royal road to success." If there were such a thing, however, surely more people would achieve success. If it were only necessary to follow certain rules and maxims to be successful—well, decidedly, girls, there would be a vastly less number of failures in the world. If you ask twenty people whom we call "successful" the reason they have "got on" in life, each one will give you a different reply.

Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist, held that the true secret of success was to be able to deny one's self. A similar opinion is held by the present-day magnate, Sir Thomas Lipton.

Though it is impossible to point out any general road to success, there are certain points which all may bear in mind:

Never be idle.  
Always speak the truth.  
Never speak evil of anyone.  
Live up to your engagements.  
Keep good company or none.  
Be just before you are generous.  
Earn money before you spend it.  
Good character is above all things else.  
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.  
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.  
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

Now, girls, what do you think economy really is? Going without things? Oh, dear, no. It means, rather, having just what one really wants at the exact moment one actually needs it. Not your idea of economy, you say? Very likely not. But then, as I have just been saying, you don't know what real economy is, or you would love it instead of hating it.

It is hardly too much to say that the truly economical person is always well off. He has always a dollar to spare, for he has no overdue bills to meet, and therefore, like Longfellow's village blacksmith, he can

"Look the whole world in the face,  
For he owes not any man."

"Oh," you say, "you are only going to talk about paying bills, after all; I thought you were going to preach about saving, and all that." But there you are wrong, girls. I am not going to preach about *saving* at all; I am going to talk about *spending*, which is a very different thing, as you will all allow. For economy means spending to advantage; in other words, knowing when to spend, and how to spend, and, last but not least, *what* to spend.

Now, of course, you are all thinking about money. Well, I am also thinking about money, but I am thinking about other things, too—other things more valuable than gold.





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One copy of this Style Book is ready for YOU, and will be sent you FREE with Samples of the New Spring Suitings, if you write for them TO-DAY.

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## Your Fortune in Your Hand

(Continued from page 433)

their times and sometimes termed "cranks."

THE PHILOSOPHIC HAND is the hand of thought. The name explains itself, being derived from two Greek words—*philos* (love) and *sophia* (wisdom). The possessors of this type are lovers of wisdom. It is easily recognized, being long and angular, with bony fingers, knotty joints and long nails (finger 3, Fig. 1). Such people are students by nature, but often choose peculiar subjects, reveling in the mysterious. They are deep students of humanity and of all the mysteries of life. In the pure type they are not commercial, but love knowledge for its own sake and for the power it gives. If they paint or preach, they choose mystic subjects, and if poetic, they avoid the dramatic struggle and vividly-colored phases of life, preferring to give expression to the misty moods of a subtle imagination, wherein materialism plays no part. Jesuits and Brahman priests and occultists belong to this type. They are silent and secretive, think deeply and are much occupied with details. Individuals with this hand are proud to be different from others, and are in consequence egotistical, are long in forgetting an injury, are patient, await their opportunities and make good use of them. The extreme type is apt to be fanatical in religious matters. Developed joints are found on the hands of other types, and always add thought and love of analyzing to the other characteristics.

THE CONIC OR ARTISTIC HAND is of medium size and one of the most graceful of all. The palm tapers slightly; the fingers (little finger, Fig. 4) are usually full at the base and taper, having round tips, which are fuller than the next type, the Psychic (index finger, Fig. 1), with which it must not be confused. People with such hands are impressionable, impetuous, generous and emotional. They appear to best advantage in company, are quick to grasp new ideas and make good conversationalists, but, alas; are more or less superficial; they arrive at conclusions more by instinct and impulse than reasoning. This type is much influenced by people and surroundings, changeable in affections and friendships, and carry their likes and dislikes to extremes. They are quick tempered, but do not harbor ill feeling; are impetuous and speak their mind without counting the cost. Generous and sympathetic as a rule, regardless in money matters, but often selfish where personal comfort is concerned, such persons respond quickly to sympathetic influences, and to beauty, music, eloquence, tears, joy or sorrow. When soft, this hand indicates indolence and love of luxury; but a hard palm gives energy and firmness of will and suits the subject for a public life requiring emotional intensity. Such make good actors, singers, orators, etc. This type, usually lacking in deep thought and application, reach by enthusiasm and inspiration what others gain through study and logic.

THE PSYCHIC HAND has the most beautiful contours of all, but is not to be coveted, as it shows utter lack of equipment for the practical needs of life. The hands are long, narrow, fragile, with smooth, extremely pointed fingers (index finger, Fig. 1). Such characters possess a love of the beautiful, are gentle in manner and quiet in temper, but are too confiding and easily swayed by the opinions of others. They are deficient in logic and an appreciation of the practical. Being poor in reasoning power, they have intuition very highly developed, as a rule. This type leans toward religion and accepts its creed without question.

THE MIXED HAND is so designated because the palm does not come under any of the preceding types and the fingers usually belong to different types—one may be pointed, another square, another conical, etc. The characteristics are as numerous as the types which compose it. This is the hand of prolific ideas, indicating versatility and changeability of purpose. Such a person is adaptable and clever, but inclined to be erratic. He will be a brilliant conversationalist and may have skill in several arts, but, lacking concentration of purpose, rarely reaches a high degree of development in any, unless the hand is firm, the thumb long and a strong head line rules, when he may choose his best talent and make all others subservient to it. So adaptable are the owners of the mixed hand that the ups and downs of fortune have little effect upon them. Like Mr. Micawber, they rise buoyantly above any circumstances. They are generally inventive on the Tom Sawyer type, in order to relieve themselves of labor; being restless, they do not remain long in one place. At one time such an individual will decide to devote himself to epic poetry, but in the interval finds there is more money to be gotten out of a new patent nutmeg grater, and may eventually wind up as a politician or a "beauty doctor." However, should the palm belong to any of the regular types, these characteristics will be modified.

"The thumb is the thermometer of the will power, the palm of the vitality, and the fingers of the mental and spiritual force." A small, weak thumb indicates a weak will and lack of energy; when short, clumsy and thick, denotes obstinacy and often coarse instincts, according as the rest of the hand is good or bad. The set of the thumb away from the hand gives freedom of will and independence; if it stands away at right angles the subject is difficult to control and aggressive; if it lies too close to the hand, the subject is over-cautious, timid and lacking in independence. A long first or nail phalange indicates strength of will; a long second phalange, logic and reason. A person with a large, well-balanced thumb will not be the plaything of emotion and is apt to possess decision and initiative. With a hard hand, the natural tendency is toward greater energy and firmness. A soft hand is the concomitant of a pleasure and ease-loving disposition, and will counteract the decision of a long thumb, causing the subject to use his will in fits and starts. Long-fingered people love detail, worry over little things, are exact in dress and occasionally given to affectation. Short fingers indicate an impulsive nature, will not be bothered with details, and are apt to be outspoken. Stiff fingers, somewhat contracted, are marks of extreme caution, often of cowardice; when supple and turn back, indicate a nature affable and charming.

### THE MOUNTS,

"The thumb is king of the hand, uniting will, logic and love." The province of love is at the base of the thumb, being the third phalange, and is known as the MOUNT OF VENUS. If this fleshy cushion or mount is well developed it indicates robust health, a full nature, grace, love of the beautiful. Persons with this mount well developed have an innate desire to please, and possess benevolence, sympathy and tenderness. Its excess is unfavorable in a weak hand, indicating coquetry, vanity, sensuality and idleness. A small Mount of Venus is a sign of low vitality, selfishness and little emotion.

THE MOUNT OF JUPITER is at the base of the first finger, and is a mark of ambition, pride, gaiety, enthusiasm and a cheerful tem-



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perament; it also indicates religious instinct and domesticity. Its excess tends toward superstition, extreme pride and love for power in itself. Its absence indicates indolence, egotism, lack of reverence and lack of dignity.

THE MOUNT OF SATURN denotes prudence, patience, love of solitude and a proneness to solemn things. In excess, it causes sadness, tacturnity and dread of the after life. Its absence signifies an insignificant life.

THE MOUNT OF SUN OR APOLLO, at base of third finger, imparts an enthusiastic appreciation of all things beautiful, whether one follows an artistic calling or not. In the artistic hand it suits the individual for art, literature and all work demanding imagination. Its excess indicates love of show, extravagance and a disposition to fulfil ambition at whatever cost. Its absence implies a purely material existence.

THE MOUNT OF MERCURY denotes all the mercurial qualities of mind and body, love of activity, change, travel, quickness of thought, expression and action, and gives a taste for commercial life and mental labor. In excess this mount marks a tendency to dishonest dealings and falsehood. Its absence indicates that there is no aptitude for mental work, a negative existence, unless the other mounts possess qualities to make up for its omission.

THE MOUNT OF MARS, below Mercury, implies active courage, ardor, coolness in danger; when very large, quarrelsomeness, tyranny and revenge are indicated. Its absence signifies cowardice and want of self-command. There is a second Mount of Mars between Jupiter and Venus, which denotes passive courage and strength of resistance against wrong.

THE MOUNT OF LUNA OR THE MOON is dedicated to imagination, and imparts refinement, imagination, a taste for the romantic, great ideality and a fondness for imaginative literature and poetry. In excess it gives morbid melancholy, fantastic imagination and superstition. The hand without this mount belongs to a matter-of-fact, literal character,

without finesse of thought or appreciation for romance or poetry.

An article on the second part of palmistry—Cheiromancy—dealing with the lines and markings of the hands, relative to the events of past, present and future, will appear in the March number of this magazine.

### Floating Slum of Canton

STAND beside the imperial custom house at Canton and let the eye range down the river toward Hongkong. As far as the sight can reach lie boats—boats, and again boats. These are no ordinary craft—mere vessels of transport plying hither and thither, but the countless homes of myriad Chinese, in which millions have been born, have lived and died. They are the dwellings of the very poor, who live in them practically free from rent, taxes and other burdens of the ordinary citizen.

The Tankia (which means boat dwellers), as the denizens of these floating houses are called, form a sort of caste apart from the rest of the Cantonese. The shore dwellers regard them as belonging to a lower social order; and, indeed, they have many customs peculiar to themselves which mark them as a separate community. How the swarming masses of them contrive to support existence is a mystery, but their chief mode of employment is in carrying merchandise and passengers from place to place. In some cases the daughters of the family go ashore to work in factories, as do the girls of other countries, but the year's earnings of a Chinese factory girl would scarce suffice to buy a single hat for her Western sister. Of course, as against this low rate of pay the standard of living is correspondingly different.

The houses which make up these vast floating slums are of all sizes. Some are but fifteen feet long. From these cramped dimensions, however, they range up to a length of fifty or sixty feet. A boat large enough to accommodate a family of moderate size can be obtained for twenty dollars, and, since the anchorage is free, it is obvious that the Tankia effect many savings impossible to the shore dweller.

### JOY-WORK

#### And the Other Kind

Did you ever stand on a prominent corner at an early morning hour and watch the throngs of people on their way to work, noting the number who were forcing themselves along because it meant their daily bread, and the others cheerfully and eagerly pursuing their way because of love of their work?

It is a fact that one's food has much to do with it. As an example:

If an engine has poor oil, or a boiler is fired with poor coal, a bad result is certain, isn't it?

Treating your stomach right is the keystone that sustains the arch of health's temple, and you will find "Grape-Nuts" as a daily food is the most nourishing and beneficial you can use.

We have thousands of testimonials—real, genuine little heart throbs—from people who simply tried Grape-Nuts out of curiosity—as a last resort—with the result that prompted the testimonial.

If you have never tried Grape-Nuts, it's worth while to give it a fair, impartial trial. Remember, there are millions eating Grape-Nuts every day; they know, and we know, if you will use Grape-Nuts every morning your work is more likely to be joy-work, because you can keep well, and with the brain well nourished work is a joy. Read the "Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

# Old Dutch Cleanser

Avoid caustic and acid cleansers, which eat into and destroy the surfaces they touch. Use Old Dutch Cleanser, the handy, all-'round cleanser which cleans **mechanically**, not chemically, and is absolutely free from the slightest trace of acid, caustic or alkali.

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This natural Cleanser takes the place of soap, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and metal-polishes, and does **all** their work in a **better** way. It takes all the hard work out of keeping things clean, and saves housewives labor, time and money.

## Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser keeps the whole house spick and span from cellar to attic. For cleaning marble and painted walls; scrubbing wood floors, woodwork and enameled tubs; scouring pots, kettles and pans, and polishing glassware, cutlery and metal, there is nothing to equal it.

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**Large Sifting-Top Can 10¢**  
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### The Test of the Fire

(Continued from page 436)

panic the brain works at a rate beside which the speed of the swiftest engine ever conceived by man is as the crawling of ants. So it was in that terrible moment with Norman Waring. Standing at the foot of the stairs, with the flames gaining ground with each passing second, he saw, as in the phantasmagoria of a vision, what would happen if that necklace were allowed to linger where it lay.

Ruin, disgrace and poverty would most surely be his—his and Elsie's as well. Gone the prospect of the new and splendid position in the firm—gone his means of livelihood—and instead a prison cell and penal servitude. For only too well did Waring realize that the firm would have no mercy on the man who had been rash enough to tamper with their property, and fool enough to let it be destroyed.

Two courses were open to him. He could only take one, and whichever it was, he must take it before another thirty seconds had flashed into time. He could either speed up the stairs and rescue his wife from the encroaching flames, or he could leave her to the probable chance of a later rescue and go forward to the room where the necklace lay. In another thirty seconds it would be too late.

Too late! So that was the problem which fate, cruel and inexorable as fate ever is, had now set this tortured man. On one side of the great scales stood his wife, on the other his good name, his means of life, his very freedom. Which should he choose?

Had he been absolutely certain that the recovery of the necklace meant the destruction of Elsie he would not have wavered for the fraction of a second. He was not that sort of a man. But he reasoned with lightning-like swiftness that the flames were nearer to the study than to the bedroom, and that therefore there would be plenty of chance for Elsie even if he went first of all to the study.

These things take time to record, but their passage through the man's brain was as the passing of a ray of light athwart a darkened room—swift, inevitable, illuminating. He saw and understood everything more clearly than at any other time he could have seen and understood, even though he had given hours to the process. Yes; it would be well to go forward to the study and leave Elsie to her chance of salvation.

He was about to follow this impulse—indeed, his feet had moved a pace or two in the direction of the room—when there suddenly flashed upon him the horrible truth which rose up in his fevered brain and would not be denied. If Elsie's chances proved futile, then he, her husband, would be her murderer! He would have sacrificed the life which he loved best in the world in order that he might recover a lifeless thing.

God! what an escape!

The revulsion had come, and had come with overwhelming force. Now he did not hesitate any longer. The two alternatives had dwindled—one course alone gleamed on his vision. He must save Elsie. The necklace—well—that must go.

Now that decision had come, the mere execution of it seemed like an overwhelming relief to his overcharged soul. With a few tremendous strides he was up the stairs and was in his wife's room.

The smoke was well nigh blinding. The instant she saw him she uttered a cry of joy. "Norman, Norman, I can't move! The smoke is killing me! Killing me!"

Heavens! so he was only just in time. Overcome by the fumes, she was fast sinking,

and he himself felt well nigh exhausted. Exerting what was almost a superhuman effort, he caught her in his powerful arms, flung a dressing gown around her slender form, and then pressed toward the door.

The flames were leaping upward. Huge tongues of blue and red light were licking the stairs, as though some demon urged them on to their work of ruin. Half blinded by the smoke and flame, he crashed down the stairs, with Elsie's unconscious arms clinging to his neck. On, on, on, until the landing was reached, and then—then—another brave struggle, and lo, the house door had been flung open and the cold night air came like an angel's kiss upon his brow.

Saved! Saved! Saved!

The police were soon at work, and after them came the firemen, but the house was doomed. Having seen his wife placed under the care of friendly neighbors, Waring returned to his almost demolished home, and knew that the ruin of the little house where he had spent his joyous days was also the ruin of his life. For the necklace, he told himself, had long since been consumed, and he did not like to think about the morrow.

Tomorrow! Tomorrow he must stand in his employers' room and tell them the story of his folly. Even if the firm did not prosecute; even if his previous good record pleaded for him and showed a path of mercy, he would still lose his position and be turned adrift. It seemed cruel that he, who a few hours since had rejoiced so gaily at the prospect of the coming promotion, should now be contemplating the havoc of his life. And standing there, beside the wreckage of his home, he groaned in agony.

The loss of the house and its contents hardly affected him at all, except in so far as the necklace was concerned. The property was covered by insurance, and could easily be replaced. He could regard the loss with equanimity, if not with resignation, if only that were all. If only!

Somebody touched him on the shoulder. Looking up, he saw Mr. Wilson, the neighbor to whose house Elsie had been taken.

"Your wife is quite recovered now, and is asking for you," he said gently. "Come along."

In silence Norman Waring followed the friendly fellow to the house and into the spare room to which his wife had been conveyed. She was sitting in an armchair beside the fire, and her eyes were unusually bright. She rose as he entered and flung her arms around his neck.

"You—you saved me," she faltered, as the tears came to her eyes. "You thought only of me. Darling! darling!"

A sensation of horrible shame brought the blood to his cheek. Oh! if Elsie knew the truth, what—what would she think? And then, before he could quite realize what he was doing, and overcome by his supreme ordeal, he broke down and sobbed out to her what had passed in his brain during those quivering seconds, when he had stood at the foot of the stairs and doubted.

"Darling," she said, when he had finished, "you need not reproach yourself. After all, it was only for a moment that you waited, and you were true to yourself after all. It was the test of fire, Norman dear—the test they used to make men undergo in the old days, and you came through it like the man that you are. I am proud, very proud, of my husband."

He stooped and set his lips upon hers.

"God bless you," he murmured huskily. "I—I haven't lost everything after all."



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**COSTS \$2 PREPAID**



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"Not even the necklace," she said softly. He swayed back. A sudden hope shot into his eyes. His hands shook like the hands of a man with the ague.

"Elsie! What do you mean? The necklace—"

"Is safe on that table yonder. Being anxious about it, I went downstairs soon after I went to bed and brought it up to my room. It was around my neck when you found me, but, of course, you didn't notice then."

With his limbs bowing beneath him, Waring approached the table. Yes, there was the necklace, bright and beautiful as it was when he had placed it around her neck—unscathed, unharmed!

In that moment of supreme joy he realized the truth. He realized that had he obeyed the first and baser impulse, he would have gone forward to the room where the necklace had been placed by him and would have found nothing for his pains, while in the room above the woman and the trinket would have most surely been destroyed.

He came back to her and took her in his arms.

"So—so I have you to thank for this," he said gently. My angel wife!

She raised her eyes reverently as she whispered: "No; let us thank God!"

## "The Smiths"

JOHN SMITH—plain John Smith—is not very high-sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels; and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages, it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeet, and the Russian sneezes and barks Jonloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade in Canton he becomes Jovan Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras he becomes Ton Qa Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiweiski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains they talk of Jihon Schmid; when he goes to Mexico he is booked as Jontli F'Smitti; if of classic turn he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to 'Ion Smikton, and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.—"Phrenological Journal."

## A Definite Date

DURING the money stringency lately a certain real estate man, having nothing else for his clerk to do, sent him out to collect some rent that was overdue. The clerk, being of Swedish nationality, had their peculiar twang in his speech. Returning from his trip, the Swede seemed very jubilant.

The proprietor, noticing the smile, said: "Well, what luck did you have?" and the clerk answered, "Purty good."

"Well, did anybody pay you?"

"Yaas; Smith he pay, and Yones he say he pay in Yanuary."

"Are you sure Jones said he would pay in January? He never before has made any such promises."

"Vell, I tank so. He say it bane a dam col' day when you get dot money, and I tank dat bane in Yanuary."—"Scrap Book."

## A Kissing Acquaintance

AS THE Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate, was walking along a Boston street last summer, in company with a friend, he was suddenly accosted most familiarly and affectionately by a woman, who, without further warning, proceeded to throw her arms around his neck and kiss him on both cheeks.

Then followed a brief conversation—gushing on the woman's part, guarded on Dr. Hale's, who confined himself to discreet inquiries as to the welfare of the woman's family; were they well?—and living in the same place?—and so forth.

Finally the woman tore herself away, and the venerable divine turned to his companion.

"I should have been glad to introduce you, but I did not know the lady's name," he said, with his gentle smile. "To tell the truth," he added reflectively, "I didn't even know I had a kissing acquaintance with her."—"Sunday Magazine."

## GLASSES UNNECESSARY

### Eye Strain Relieved by Quitting Coffee

Many cases of defective vision are caused by the habitual use of coffee.

It is said that in Arabia, where coffee is used in large quantities, many lose their eyesight at about fifty.

A New Jersey woman writes to the point concerning eye trouble and coffee. She says:

"My son was for years troubled with his eyes. He tried several kinds of glasses, without relief. The optician said there was a defect in his eyes which was hard to reach.

"He used to drink coffee, as we all did, and finally quit it and began to use Postum. That was three years ago. He has not had to wear glasses and has had no trouble with his eyes since.

"I was always fond of tea and coffee, and finally became so nervous I could hardly sit still long enough to eat a meal. My heart was in such a condition I thought I might die any time.

"Medicine did not give me any relief, and I was almost desperate. It was about this time that we decided to quit coffee and use Postum, and have used it ever since. I am in perfect health. No trouble now with my heart, and never felt better in my life.

"Postum has been a great blessing to us all, particularly to my son and myself."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



# A Health- Warning to You

The  
United States  
Government  
Says:

*"Benzoate of Soda (in foods) is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions attended with injury to digestion and health."*

Also: *"There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the data which have been presented and that is that in the interests of health both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from food products."*

U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 84, Part 4, 1908.

As to the character of Benzoate of Soda as a food substance, the Government says:

*The evidence "points so strongly to the POISONOUS properties of preservatives that their use as a class should, under the act, be inhibited in foods and food products."*

## What Benzoate of Soda Is!

A powerful chemical anti-ferment—tasteless, odorless, imperceptible. Benzoate of Soda is a coal tar product. It cannot be classed as a food. It is not a form of baking soda, as many believe.

## Why Benzoate of Soda Is Used!

Benzoate of Soda permits the use of inferior raw materials which cannot be made into food under ordinary treatment. Its presence too often indicates positive unwholesomeness or unsanitary preparation, or both—the kind of food you would not care to eat if you could see it made and what it is made of.

## Examine All Food Labels Carefully!

The Government authorities require that when a food contains Benzoate of Soda it shall be so labeled. Do not be deceived. This labeling is always obscure and in fine type. You will need to look closely for the statement: "Contains one-tenth of one per cent Benzoate of Soda."

# HEINZ

## 57 Varieties

### Pure Food Products

## Do Not Contain Benzoate of Soda

Only the finest selection of fresh materials—whether fruit, vegetable or seasoning—are used in Heinz 57 Varieties. The methods by which these are prepared are as cleanly, as thorough, as painstaking as 40 years' experience can make them. Our workers are neatly uniformed; our model kitchens are sunny, well ventilated, well kept. Materials, methods and surroundings of the Heinz type need no drugs, no chemicals, no adulterants.

*Our doors are always open. The public is free to come and go at all hours, 30,000 visitors registering last year. How many other food establishments do you know of that follow the open door policy? Let us send booklet.*



**H. J. HEINZ CO.,** New York — Pittsburgh — Chicago — London.

# Suesine Silk 47½¢

## TWO SILK GOWNS INSTEAD OF ONE

Every Time You Decide To Have a New Silk Gown You  
Can Have **TWO** Instead of One—If You  
Make It of Suesine Silk.

**THIS** is how you do it—Suesine Silk costs but 47½¢ per yard. That is less than half the price of good China Silk. So, for the price of a single gown you can get two. And, in addition, each gown of Suesine Silk will wear far longer than if China silk had been used. China silk is a delicate fabric and will not withstand much wear. In order to make Suesine Silk strong and durable, we weave into it a few strands of soft, firm, Egyptian cotton, giving it a durability three or four times as great as China silk. Thus, the money you spend for Suesine Silk secures not only two dresses in place of one, but they also have far superior wearing qualities.

To show you what Suesine Silk is like and the wonderfully brilliant and delicate colors suitable for negligee, house, street, carriage, calling and evening gowns of every description,

**we will send you, absolutely free, thirty-one samples of Suesine Silk—more than 285 square inches altogether—three times the size of a page in this magazine.**

We ask only, that, when writing for these free samples, you will mention the name of your regular dry goods dealer, and say whether he sells Suesine Silk or not. Please be sure to give that information in writing to us.

See the new shades of Mulberry, Sapphire, Vivia, Peacock, Taupe, Lobster, Catawba and Emerald. These are the shades so many women of fashion demand—bright, beautiful, entirely new and not easy to get in silks that sell for so little as Suesine.

If your dealer hasn't Suesine Silk—with the name on the selvedge—don't be talked into buying a substitute or you will be sorry. Suesine Silk has tempted scores of stores to offer cheap flimsy stuffs, masquerading and trading on the reputation of Suesine; these imitations are adulterated with tin, glue and iron dust, which make them quickly fall into pieces—don't be coaxed or persuaded into buying them, for you will surely regret it if you do. Insist upon the genuine Suesine with the name

### SUESINE SILK

stamped along the edge of every yard. The fact that we stamp the name on every yard of Suesine Silk proves we are certain that Suesine will please you.

If your dealer has not Suesine Silk, do not accept the cheap and disappointing substitutes that may be offered to you. Write to us, (mentioning your dealer's name and address) and we will make it easy for you to examine and buy Suesine Silk—as easy as if you stood at the counter. We do not sell Suesine Silk except to dealers—but if we cannot send you the name and address of a dealer in your city who has Suesine Silk, you may send us the money—47½¢ a yard—and we will see that your order is filled by a reliable house. Suesine Silk will thus cost you no more than if you bought at a store in your own city. Write Dept. M for the samples today, NOW.

Always, when writing, be sure to mention the name and address of your dealer, and say whether or not he sells Suesine.

**Bedford Mills, 8 to 14 West Third Street  
NEW YORK CITY**



McCALL PATTERN No. 2549  
Requires 9½ yds. Suesine Silk for size 36

## Pretty Styles for Little Folks

(Continued from page 457)

yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2574 (15 cents).—Every little girl should possess at least one dress made with bloomers of the same material, for there is nothing so appropriate for play or general hard wear for a young child as such a costume. Our model is a smart little one-piece box-pleated frock of dark-blue galatea. It is made with a yoke back and front, and the neck is finished by a comfortable rolling collar of the material edged with fancy red and white cotton braid. The same braid trims the belt and cuffs. The bloomers are made very full and are gathered into a rather deep band at the waist, as shown in the small illustration at the foot of the page. The pattern of this useful frock comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, for the dress, five yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide. For the bloomers you will need two yards of material twenty-four inches in width, one and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or one and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

No. 2410 (10 cents).—This little frock is cut all in one piece, with the exception of the bertha, and has its fulness laid in pleats in the center-front and back and stitched in tuck effect to the waistline. If preferred the bertha can be omitted. The sleeves can either be in puff effect, as shown in the illustration, or in flowing style, as shown in the back view of the garment at the foot of the page. Flannel, serge, checked or plaid material, taffeta silk, linen, lawn, chambray, etc., are all suitable for the development of this design. The pattern is in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires for the four-year size, two and a half yards of material thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards either forty-four or fifty-four inches in width.

## Does Marriage Mean Monotony?

SO MANY wives complain of the monotony of marriage. They envy women who write, paint or act, because they imagine all these callings spell infinite variety. But any life can become monotonous if people choose to allow it to be so.

Wives who grumble at the dreary sameness of home routine forget that their husbands have to face the same tiresome monotony at the office.

Change and variety do not drop from the clouds on men and women, married or unmarried. The only way to get out of the "rut" for wife or bachelor maid alike is to cultivate interests and hobbies. Marriage is monotonous only for those who make it so.

## He Lost the Bet

AN Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers. A party of gentlemen, who were staying at the hotel, heard of Kenny's wit, and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered. The one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a "bang" and flew in Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to Cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied: "No; but it's the way to Kill-Kenny."

# Chapped HANDS AND FACE LIPS

## Are Instantly Relieved and Quickly Healed with Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream

A trial of the free sample bottle will convince you that this delightful lotion *does promptly soothe and entirely heal* rough, irritated, cracked and sore skin, making it soft and smooth. Prevents chapping if applied before exposure. Contains no grease, bleach nor chemicals; *guaranteed not to aid a growth of hair*. 50 cents at all dealers, or if not obtainable, sent postpaid by us for same amount.

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**Write TODAY for Illustrated Booklet and  
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## Grand Prize Contest

**An Unlimited Number of Prizes** will be distributed among those who make a copy of this picture. If our Art Director decides that your copy is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, it will win an illustrated magazine **FREE OF CHARGE FOR SIX MONTHS**, showing the work of the most prominent artists of the country.

**No Money Required to Win a Prize**—It will not cost you a cent to enter this contest. Sit right down now and copy this picture with either pencil or pen and ink. See how well you can do it. If you are a prize winner it will prove you have talent for drawing.

### Copy This Picture and Win a Prize

Thousands of people now earning small pay have illustrating ability, but do not know it. If you will send your drawing to-day, we will tell you whether you possess this talent. If your drawing is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, you have this natural ability, and we can start you on the road to a comfortable and independent living, with pleasant, steady and profitable employment.

Correspondence Institute of America, Dept. 219, Scranton, Pa.



## Good Stories About Well-Known People

### When Taft was a Poet

VERY few persons know that President-elect Taft has written poetry. Most people have an idea that a poet is a lean, long-haired creature, who looks as if he had lost his last friend. The genial Republican appears too well fed to be a rider of the steed Pegasus. But—

Once, before the world had heard about Judge Taft, he made a visit to the home of a favorite aunt in Iowa, who knew not of his courtship of the muse. When he had told his beloved relative "how all the folks were" and answered her one hundred and one questions, and dined, with especial attention to the fatted calf, he proudly took from his pocket a couple of clippings from the newspaper which had printed his "soul songs." He admits the verses were clever. The aunt of the future great statesman read them diligently.

"Will," she asked simply, "do they print those things for nothing if you send them in?"—"The Times."

### The President and the Plumber

WHEN he throws off the cares of office and romps with his children, President Roosevelt becomes, for the time being, a prank-playing, big boy. Moreover, he can enjoy a joke turned against himself. Once, while visiting his sister, Mr. Roosevelt entered the room after everyone else was at the luncheon table. He was laughing heartily.

"I have just played a mad prank on the plumber," he declared. Then he related how he had gone to the bathroom to wash his hands, when he heard what seemed to be stealthy footsteps coming down the hall. The boys had played a number of jokes on him, and he immediately surmised that they were about to spring a new one. He sopped a washrag in water, then, with the dripping cloth in his hand, he awaited the attack. The steps came near and nearer, then stopped, and some one tried to open the door, which the President was holding shut. Suddenly he threw the door wide open, simultaneously swinging the wet cloth over his head and shouting gleefully, "I've got you now!" The washrag landed, not on the head of one of the boys, as he had anticipated, but squarely across the face of a startled plumber, who had come to repair a defective pipe. It is hard to say who was more surprised, the President or the plumber. Mr. Roosevelt apologized profusely, explained the circumstances, and then descended to the dining-room, shaking with laughter—"Lippincott's."

### Another Lincoln Story

IN 1864 some gentlemen who had just returned from a trip through the West came to Washington and went to call on Lincoln. During their visit, one of the men spoke of a body of water in Nebraska which bore an Indian name.

"I cannot recall the name now," he said, in a vexed tone; "but it signifies 'weeping water.'"

President Lincoln instantly responded, "As 'laughing water,' according to Longfellow, is 'Minnehaha,' this evidently should be 'Minne-boohoo.'"—New Orleans "Picayune."

"Yes," said the mild-mannered man; "I have been where the bullets fell thickest."

"A war veteran?"

"No. Guide in the Maine woods."—Washington "Star."

### The King Laughed

A CURIOUS court story went the rounds some little time ago about a lovely foreigner, one of whose verbal slips gave King Edward occasion for a hearty laugh. A very lively personage, with a delightful accent, she made such a favorable impression upon the King that he asked her to be his partner at bridge. "But, sir," she said, "I really don't know how to play." The King would take no denial, however, and she became rather embarrassed. "I assure you, sir," she said, "I could not think of playing. I don't know the difference between a king and knave." There was an awkward silence, and then she realized what she had said and was covered with confusion. The King, of course, laughed it off, and now tells the story with gusto.

### Evidence to Fit

WHEN John J. Barrett was new at the San Francisco bar, two Chinamen entered his office and retained him to help prosecute "one velly bad man, Jim Hing."

Having locked the retainer in his safe, Mr. Barrett inquired what Jim Hing had done.

"Him velly bad man," the spokesman replied. "Jim Hing kill he wife. He live same alleyway, 'closs the steeet. Me—my blother—both look out window 'closs alleyway, see Jim Hing stabbee wife. She die light away. He lun. You hang Jim Hing?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Barrett. "But you must tell the police just what you saw."

"Jim Hing kill wife—" they began, when the lawyer interrupted:

"Yes, yes; I know. But when you first saw Jim, was the knife up high or down low?"

"Hoong yeh gayamen zoon fah goon quong gey yoola—" the Chinamen began jabbering and singing at each other, when Mr. Barrett again interrupted:

"Answer me truthfully. Stop consulting. Was the knife up high or down low?"

The elder Chinaman looked puzzled. Restraining the impulse to consult his brother again, he turned a guileless stare on Mr. Barrett.

"Which you think best?" he replied.—"Harper's Weekly."

### A Witty Peasant

A THUNDERSTORM overtook the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria when out hunting, in 1873, with old Emperor William of Germany and Victor Emmanuel. The three monarchs got separated from their party and lost their way. They were drenched to the skin, and, in search of shelter, hailed a peasant driving a covered cart drawn by oxen along the high road. The peasant took up the royal trio and drove on.

"And who may you be, for you are a stranger in these parts?" he asked after a while of Emperor William.

"I am the Emperor of Germany," replied his Teutonic majesty.

"Ha, very good," said the peasant. And then, addressing Victor Emmanuel, "and you, my friend?"

"Why, I am the King of Italy," came the prompt reply.

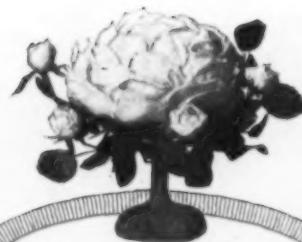
"Ha, ha; very good, indeed! And who are you?" addressing Francis Joseph.

"I am the Emperor of Austria."

The peasant then scratched his head, and said with a knowing wink: "Very good; and who do you suppose I am?"

Their majesties replied they would like very much to know.

"Why, I am His Holiness, the Pope."—"Our Dumb Animals."



## Dennison's Suggestions for the February Hostess

The articles illustrated in this column suggest what can be accomplished with Dennison's Crepe Paper and Dennison's Materials in the creation of beautiful and useful novelties appropriate to February's Special Days.

But best results can be secured only with Dennison's Crepe Paper. No other possesses the high quality, the exquisite range of colorings, the adaptability or stretching quality of Dennison's.

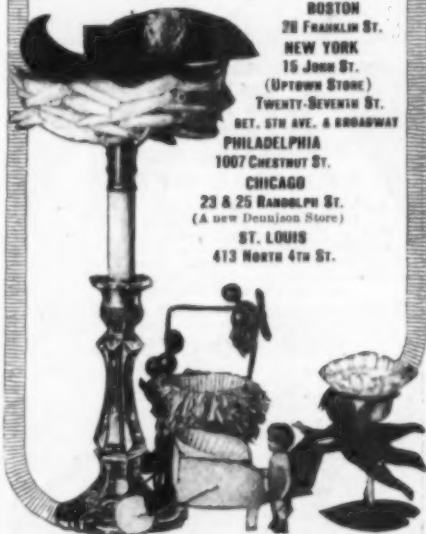
Jack Horner Pies  
Candle and Electrolier Shades  
Cupid Ice Cups Cherry Ice Cups  
George Washington Hats  
(for Bon-Bons, etc.)  
Valentine Favors Place Cards  
Flowers, etc., etc.

This list is merely suggestive of a variety of table decorations. All can be made at home with little effort and small cost, using Dennison's Materials (obtainable at your dealer's). For general information in this fast developing art, we maintain departments in all our stores. There can be found helpful experts and up-to-date examples.

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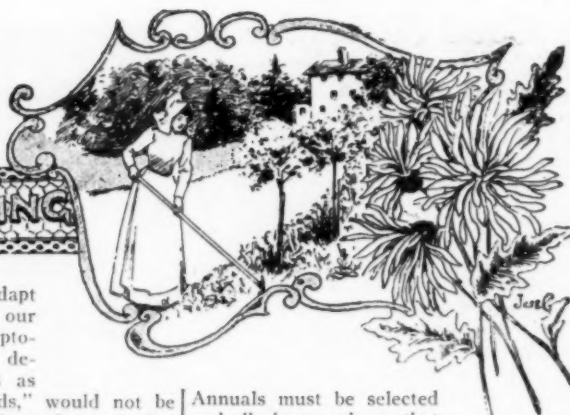
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## GARDENING



Of course, we must adapt our style of gardening to our homes a little. Mrs. Uptodate's nice, modern villa, described by house agents as possessing "superb grounds," would not be fitly set in the surroundings that suit her sister's old, low-roofed cottage or her brother's stately manor house. Yet of their individual types, each may be perfection. A fashionable, up-to-date beauty, exquisitely dressed in the latest style, with every detail of her costume and its accessories skilfully arranged to set off her natural advantages, is a very pleasant sight; but so also is a fresh, wild-rose-like country girl, sweet and simple as the cowslips in her hand.

For the villa garden the bedding-out system is suitable enough; not in the style dear to the gardeners of thirty years since, who loved to arrange circles of scarlet, yellow and blue in crudest contrast, but varied with tall, copper-hued ricinus, green aralias, and striped maizes and feathery grasses for the summer; though, as a rule, the inhabitants of these villas are absent in July, August or September, so that the garden should be at its best early and late. This kind of gardening should always be set off by a good expanse of lawn if possible, and many villas have this feature in great perfection.

Even in the smallest garden I would have all the common flowering shrubs — lilacs, syringas, laburnums. How pretty they make the long, rather monotonous roads in late spring! It is very wrong of errand boys to steal their blossoms; but I am very much afraid that, if I were an errand boy and thought no one was looking, I might be so tempted.

A very pretty bed can be arranged with a center of maize, green and bronze ricinus (castor-oil plant), bordered with tall, single pink begonias, and edged with any low-growing variegated geranium, whose flowers will not accord badly with the begonias. Another pretty mixture consists of alternate plants of fine-leaved variegated grass, mauve violas and pale-pink geraniums, arranged in slanting fashion across the bed.

It may seem far too early to talk of summer glories, but just now it is good to be planning for the future. While vegetation is still fairly dormant, go on moving, dividing and generally improving the perennial bed. Many plants have a knack of going into retreat for the winter and reappearing double the size, having apparently, in some mysterious fashion, grown faster under ground than they did above. The owner may treat this kind of behavior pretty firmly, and curtail the liberty of the subject by cutting it decisively into shape with a sharp spade. The superfluous pieces are nearly certain to thrive if planted again.

Do not forget that, however gay our spring gardens are, summer must now be provided for. Look well to all the house bedding plants; keep their pots clean, clear off moss, mildewed leaves and unhealthy shoots. Many a plant may be saved when beginning to damp off by cutting away the affected piece boldly, and leaving the healthy stem to shoot again.

Annuals must be selected and all plans made, so that they may be worked for judiciously in selecting seeds or plants. It is not safe to buy seeds at a bargain counter; go to some reliable seedsman, who, for a trifle more, will give you seeds that you may expect to grow. For early flowers these ought to be started in pots. The cost is not great, and with care you can at the proper time transplant into the open ground. For the best results in transplanting there is nothing better than eggshells. Of course, we know that these are sacred to the clearing of coffee, but the shells of boiled eggs are just as good for our purpose. If you can get them with the "top" cut off, you will have an ideal flower pot. Fill with earth for seed and sand for cuttings, and at the proper time put shell and all into the ground. The shell will keep out worms, and the lime will be of some advantage also. The plant will not be in the least disturbed by this method. Make a very small hole in the bottom to let the roots out.

You must decide first as to what plants you want, and a small amount of seeds of each kind will be sufficient. In most cases, sow two or three seeds, but only allow one plant to grow. Bronallin is half-hardy, and salvia (scarlet sage), with sweet alyssum in front, makes a white, blue and red border that is very effective. The sweet alyssum can be sown early in the border, as it is hardy. Of course, you must have some geraniums; but of these you must get either plants or cuttings. They root very readily; any place, where there is warmth and light and not too much gas, will do to put your eggshells. An old roasting pan half full of earth will hold a lot of them. In addition we recommend balsams, petunias, verbenas, margolds, primulas, mignonette.

Some place ought to be found for fragrant sweet peas, which, with proper care, will bloom well into summer. As soon as the ground is free from frost they can be planted, as they are quite hardy. It is best to dig out a trench about six inches deep and plant them on the bottom, covered by about one inch of earth. What is thrown out can be replaced after the plants are well up out of the trench. They must be supported with brush or by a trellis of some kind. Nasturtiums will flower freely until frost kills them, and will grow wherever they can climb upon something that will support them. A pile of stones covered by these plants, or with the low-growing portulaca, is most attractive.

Some space must be left for later-flowering plants, such as zinnias, asters, heliotrope, California poppy (*Eschscholtzia*), etc., and if there is any suitable place for vines, clematis may be planted.

Carnations, sweet william and hollyhocks can be planted, but will not bloom until the second year. Plants will not grow without food and water. There is generally enough



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60 years' experience as the leading rose growers. Describes  
over 600 distinct kinds, tells you the best roses for your lo-  
cality and how to make them grow and bloom. 216 pages illus-  
trated from photographs. Flower and vegetable seeds as speciality.  
Send 10 cents, silver or stamps, for this great guide to  
rose culture. With it we send a due bill good for 20c on the  
first order for \$1.00. Write to-day; only a limited edition.  
Send for free information regarding our Great Special Offers.  
**THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Box 32, West Grove, Pa.**  
The Leading Rose Growers of America  
Established 1850 10 Greenhouses

## SEEDS GIVEN AWAY

We are giving away seeds of these 10 kinds as  
Free Samples for trial to introduce among new  
customers, to test our seeds, which will produce bushels  
of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers worth many dollars.

- 1 pkg. Mammoth Blackberry, Big Kind; grows from seed.
- 1 pkg. Beets, Scarlet Globe; grows beets in a few weeks.
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- 1 pkg. Garden Lemon, fruits color and size of lemons.
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- 1 pkg. Sweet Peas, 80 Named Kinds in a Mixture.

These 10 Sample Lots growing in your garden, will  
be your delight to show and surprise your neighbors,  
and we will mail all 10 pkgs. in a Coupon Envelope  
for 6c. postage and packing, and this Coupon Envelope  
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Ferry's are best because every year  
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tested and put up. You run no risk of  
poorly kept or remnant stocks. We take  
the pains; you get the results. Buy of the  
best equipped and most expert seed grow-  
ers in America. It is to our advantage to  
satisfy you. We will. For sale every-  
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## Seeds, Plants, Roses,

**Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, etc.**  
Hundreds of car lots of  
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES.** 1200 acres,  
50 in hardy Roses, none bet-  
ter grown. 44 greenhouses  
of Palms, Ferns, Ficus,  
Geraniums and other  
things too numerous to  
mention. **Seeds, Plants,  
Bulbs, Roses, Small Trees, etc.,** by mail post-  
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Immense stock of **SUPERB CANNAS**, the  
queen of bedding plants. 50 choice collections  
cheap in Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Elegant  
168-page Catalog **FREE.** Send for it today and  
see what values we give for your money. Direct  
deal will insure you the best at first cost.  
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## Miss White's FLOWER SEEDS

**Five Packets GIVEN  
to you**

With my handsome 1909 catalog (if  
no one in your family has received a  
copy and you so state) I will send you  
a coupon good for five full packets to  
be sent postpaid, your choice from 40  
popular kinds I list in my catalog at  
3 cts. each—provided you send me the  
addresses of two other flower growers.  
Write now—a postal—why not?  
**MISS EMMA V. WHITE, Seedswoman,  
3015 Aldrich Av. So., Minneapolis, Minn.**

rain to supply their needs, as the roots will  
go down more deeply in dry weather to se-  
cure the needed moisture. If there is a  
necessity for water, which will be shown by  
the plant beginning to wilt, it ought to be  
thoroughly soaked; mere sprinkling will have  
to be constant to do any good.

Food is a very important matter for plants  
as well as animals. Only three substances  
have any value as plant food. These are  
nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. If  
each plant was to get exactly of these what  
it required, it would be the ideal way; but we  
have to strike a general average on this as  
on other matters. If thoroughly rotted ma-  
nure can be had it is the best; but the usual  
supply is full of weed seeds, which give no  
end of trouble. Still, if the soil is stiff it  
should be used to lighten it up, or if sandy to  
give it substance. The artificial manures are  
free from seeds and can be had from any  
respectable dealer. It is so much easier to  
use them, and the results are so favorable  
that they are meeting popular approval. It  
is hardly necessary to say that all weeds must  
be kept out. In dry weather they can be  
hoed out and will die, but when the ground  
is wet it is better to pull them. The earth  
ought not to be allowed to become hard, as  
air is needed for the roots; but when plants  
are set out it is necessary to firm the soil  
around them to prevent their being washed  
out in the first hard storm.

### Danger Assured

An Englishman was recently invited by a  
New Yorker to accompany him on a hunting  
trip on Long Island.

"Large or small game?" laconically asked  
the Briton, who had hunted in every quarter  
of the globe.

"You don't expect to find lions and tigers  
on Long Island, do you?" queried the New  
Yorker.

"Hardly," responded the Briton, with a  
laugh; "but I like a spice of danger in my  
hunting."

"If that's the case," answered the other,  
with a grin, "I'm your man, all right. The  
last time I went out I shot my brother-in-  
law in the leg!"—"Harper's Weekly."

At a dinner given by the prime minister of  
a little kingdom on the Balkan Peninsula, a  
distinguished diplomat complained to his host  
that the minister of justice, who had been  
sitting on his left, had stolen his watch.

"Ah, he shouldn't have done that," said the  
prime minister, in tones of annoyance. "I  
will get it back for you."

Sure enough, toward the end of the even-  
ing the watch was returned to its owner.

"And what did he say?" asked the diplo-  
mat.

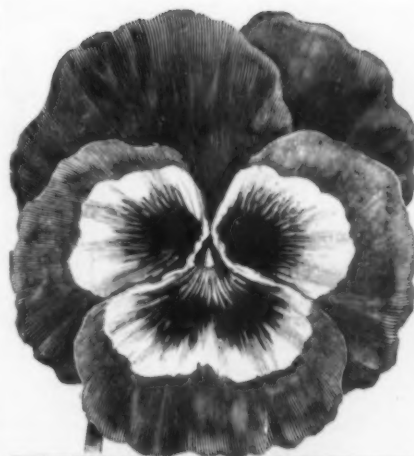
"Sh-h," cautioned the host, glancing anx-  
iously about him. "He doesn't know that I  
have got it back."—"Everybody's."

"Good night, you precious lamb!" said the  
mother, with the liberty one sometimes takes,  
even with one's son, at bedtime.

"Mother," said the small boy, beseechingly,  
"if you must call me something, wouldn't you  
just as soon call me a billy goat?"—"Youth's  
Companion."

An Englishman, newly returned from the  
United States, was asked if he had visited  
Philadelphia.

"Oh, ya-as," he replied. "Awfully odd  
place. Nearly all of the people are named  
Scrapple, and they have a dish they call  
'biddle' every morning for breakfast."—"Saturday Evening Post."



## MAULE'S Popular Pansies.

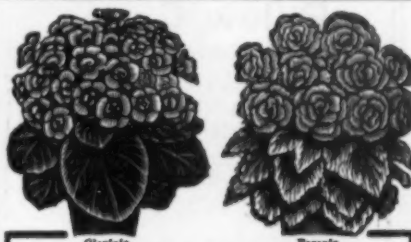
Six Packets, Worth Separately, 50 Cents,  
ONLY 25 CENTS, POSTPAID.

These pansies are selected on account  
of their novelty, their merit, their size,  
their beauty. It will be found that they  
embrace a charming range and contrast  
of colors. Flowers 2 to 3 1/2 inches across.

**William der Grosse      Snow Queen  
Peacock                  Golden Yellow  
Giant Parisian Striped      Fashion**

For 25 cents I will send one packet of each of  
the above 6 most desirable pansies, with my new  
Red Seed Book for 1909, the best I have ever  
issued, weighs 10 ozs., costs 5 cents alone to mail.

**WM. HENRY MAULE,  
1711 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**



## \$2.25 FLOWERS FOR 25c

WORTH

We send you this grand collection of SEEDS and BULBS  
for less than the cost of packing and postage, that all may  
have an opportunity to plant our SUPERIOR STOCK and  
become one of our yearly customers.

**20 Pkts.** 4 pkts. Pansy; Red, White, Blue, Striped  
Seeds 3 pkts. Carnations; Variegated, White, Purple

8 pkts. Sweet Peas      1 pkt. Poppy, Mixed  
3 pkts. Salvia; Red, White, Blue      1 pkt. Alyssum, Sweet  
1 pkt. Petunia, Fringed      1 pkt. Chrysanthemum, Double  
1 pkt. Giant Daisy      1 pkt. Japanese Morning Glory  
1 pkt. Mignonette, Giant Pyramid      1 pkt. Verbena, Sweet Scented  
1 pkt. Aster, Queen of Market      1 pkt. Portulaca, Choke Colors  
**20 Bulbs** 1 Begonia, 1 Gladiolus, 1 Hardy Lily, 1 Moun-  
tain      1 Spotted Canna, 3 Gladiolus, 3 Hardy  
Climbers, 1 Tuberosa, 10 other Choice Bulbs.

The above 20 PKTS. of SEEDS, 20 BULBS, our new color  
plated catalogue and a FREE RETURN CHECK giving you  
your money back will be sent you by return mail for 25c.  
**J. ROSCOE FULLER & CO., Box 113 Floral Park, N. Y.**

## ONLY 2 CENTS

### This Gigantic Tomato

Here is the king of all Tomatoes, largest  
and most productive, fruits often weigh-  
ing 3 to 5 lbs., each, and 100 to 150 lbs. have  
been grown on one plant, very smooth,  
few seeds, solid all through, ripens early  
being a handsome red color. A few  
plants will produce more Tomatoes than  
any family can use.

### Our Special Offer

We want every person who uses seeds to  
see our 1909 Seed Book and try this Gigan-  
tic Tomato and we will send a sample  
packet for trial, with Seed Book for  
only 2 cts. This book is full of new  
vegetables, Fruits and Flowers  
at 3c. a packet and up-  
wards direct from our  
Farms. Save money by  
buying your Seeds from  
us.

**Fairview Seed Farms,  
Lock Box 122,  
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## UTICA and MOHAWK Sheets and Pillow Cases

(Torn and Hemmed from Their Own Goods)

are right from every point of consideration—quality, weave, workmanship, wearability—right every way.

They are just as popular in their ready-made form as the standard "Utica" and "Mohawk" sheetings always have been since the days when it was the general custom to make up sheets and pillow cases at home from these brands of sheeting bought by the yard.

"Utica" and "Mohawk" Sheets and Pillow Cases can be purchased and put right on the bed with the assurance that they are as sweet and clean as though coming direct from your own linen closet. The care and precision with which they are made, the neat way in which they are sold—each piece thoroughly sterilized and carefully laundered—are points of strong appeal to the modern housekeeper.

Of the two brands, "Utica" is the heavier, "Mohawk" being of the same high quality but of medium weight, and costs a little less than "Utica."

Made up into all standard sizes, both hemstitched and plain. Also in special sizes if required. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Look for name and label on the hem.

Sheetings, both "Utica" and "Mohawk," are sold also by the yard, either bleached or unbleached, in widths from 42 inches to 108 inches.

THE UTICA STEAM  
AND MOHAWK VALLEY COTTON MILLS,  
Utica, N. Y.

### The Infant and Its Food

(Continued from page 462)

equal to eight ounces; two tablespoonfuls equal one ounce.

For three to six-month-old children the food preparation consists of adding sixteen ounces of milk to twenty-seven ounces of barley or boiled water and six and a half heaping teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar or sugar of milk. Feed every three hours during the day, beginning at 6 A. M., last feeding to be at midnight—seven feedings in twenty-four hours. The quantity to be fed, each feeding, is: Child four months old, 5 ounces; five months, 5½ ounces; six months, 6 ounces.

When the child is from seven to nine months of age, the food prepared consists of twenty-four ounces of milk, twenty-four ounces of boiled or barley water, six heaping teaspoonfuls of granulated or milk sugar. The amount for a child of seven months at each feeding should be 6½ ounces; at nine months, 7½ ounces. Six feedings in twenty-four hours; three-hour intervals.

For a child from nine to twelve months old the food should consist of thirty-five ounces of milk, ten ounces of barley or boiled water and the given quantity of sugar. The amount given at each feeding should be: At ten months, 8 ounces; at eleven months, 8½ ounces; at twelve months, 9 ounces. There should be five feedings in twenty-four hours.

During the second year of a baby's life it should be given five meals a day, its food being selected from the following list: Soft-boiled eggs; strained broths of beef, mutton or chicken, with stale bread; stale bread or toast, with butter or milk; oatmeal or hominy, each boiled three hours, with milk; corn meal, cooked two hours; farina, cooked one hour. The milk used must be boiled, and should form the chief part of the child's diet. If a child suffers from summer complaint, give one teaspoonful of castor oil and stop feeding absolutely. Give only barley water or plain boiled water.

### Modern Philosophy

ONE should fear that ambition be a veil of conceit; but one should fear also that modesty be a pretext for laziness.

THE avoidance of worry is very largely a question of self-control. The man who can prevent thought crowding on thought and can take one at a time, is safe. Do not take anything for a sense of worry except rest, plenty of food and fresh air to put you into good condition, and a resolution not to think in a general apprehensive way about your work, but do with concentrated attention, bit by bit, as it is wanted.

THE more one's knowledge of human nature expands, the more convinced does one become of the value of self-satisfaction. Indeed, on making a mental survey of one's friends and acquaintances, one is forced to the conclusion that to be thoroughly pleased with one's self is one of the greatest of all factors to success in life. For a woman, certainly nothing is quite so invaluable as a thorough conviction of her own charm and fascination, especially in the event of her possessing neither. Provided her imagination is sufficiently great, she has only to endow herself with all the attributes of a *charmuse* to be acclaimed as such by a world which usually takes everybody at his or her own valuation.

MASTER—I'm sorry to hear, Pat, that your wife is dead.

PATRICK—Faith an' 'tis a sad day for us all, sir! The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket.—"Life."

### The Way to Sleep Well

THE family doctor insists that a narrow bed is preferable to a large, roomy one, for there will not be so much room to sprawl one's self over a large space, nor will one be able to assume a dozen grotesque shapes. The pillow should be small, so that one's head is not thrown out of the normal position; it should be hard, so that the head is not repeatedly sinking into its depths, thus throwing the head to one side and giving a crooked shape to the neck. The bed clothing should be light, but warm, allowing the air to pass through freely. If the air in a bed, which soon becomes saturated from the perspiration from our bodies, does not pass off it makes us restless and sound sleep is impossible.

KEEP YOUR WINDOW OPEN.

Many are inclined to use more covering than is essential to comfort in the first part of the night for fear of becoming cold before morning. This is a serious mistake; only enough should be used for comfort at that particular time, and no more. Other covers can be kept near at hand, and if during the night you feel cold, more can be added.

Sleep with your bedroom window open all night the year round. It is not necessary in the depth of winter to throw the window wide open; just let it down a little at the top, regulated according to climatic conditions.

CORRECT WAY TO BREATHE.

Learn to breathe through the nose at all times. If afflicted with the habit of sleeping with the mouth open, bind a handkerchief around your mouth when you go to bed, so that you will be compelled to breathe through your nose. Lying on the back is a position that cannot be recommended, although it is probably of benefit to those whose occupations compel them to assume a stooping position. It is a position especially bad for persons with contracted chests, and in addition it favors the habit of snoring.

Some people say they can sleep only on one side. If this is so, then there must be something wrong with them. One side is probably not evenly developed with the other. A healthy person can, and should, sleep on one side and then the other, even changing unconsciously in the night.

IN CASES OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

Lying on the right side is, for a number of reasons, a preferable position. In the first place, it favors the transition of food from the stomach to the intestines, thereby preventing uneasiness in the stomach, which is quite frequently the cause of unrest; and, again, to a certain extent it assists the heart's action. No matter what position may be assumed, it is not desirable to cultivate the habit of sleeping only in that one position. It is necessary to change frequently to rest properly.

To rest properly you must absolutely relax every muscle, every nerve and every voluntary power of the body. In case of insomnia, although much can be done to promote sleep by proper attention to the diet and a moderate amount of open-air exercise, yet the position during the periods of rest may exert a greater influence than most people are aware of.

"You have saved my life," said the old man, whom the tramp had saved from drowning. "As a reward, you may have my daughter there."

The lifesaver glanced at the daughter, then bent again over the old man.

"What are you doing?" asked the perplexed father.

"Going to drop you in again."—"Judge."

## This Panel FREE

This beautiful stamped 10-inch Florentine Panel, of best 3-ply basswood, with directions for burning and coloring, sent **FREE**, if you will send us 20c to pay postage and cost of the beautiful Fac-simile Water Color head sent with each panel as a pattern.

This picture fits the panel, if you prefer to burn only the border



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Outfit, only

This splendid outfit is complete for burning on wood, plush, leather, etc. Includes Platinum Point, Cork Handle, Double-action Bulb, Alcohol Lamp, Stamped Practice Wood and full directions, all in neat leatherette box. Ask your dealer, or we will send C. O. D. When cash accompanies order we include free 25c Complete Instruction Book.

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## Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

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Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. See us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today. Address, The 1900 Washer Co., 1280 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



## A Great Wonder Discovered in Germany.



Here is a vegetable wonder every body wants—a new Strawberry you can easily grow from seed, will bear fruit the first season. It is an ever bearing variety, producing fruit continually, and over one-pint of berries have been picked from one plant as late as October. Seed sown in the house in winter will begin to fruit early and bear all summer.

Plants perfectly hardy anywhere. To introduce this wonderful Strawberry we will send one packet of the seed, a 10 ct. Due Bill, good for 10 cts. worth of any seeds you want, also our 1900 Catalogue, which contains 10 colored plate pages, many novelties and curiosities from all parts of the World you cannot obtain elsewhere, all for only 10 cts. **Millie Seed House, Box 60, Rose Hill, N. Y.** If you mention this paper and enclose 10c. silver we will send Free Seed of a new flower from Japan.

## What to Serve When Company Comes

(Continued from page 465)

sugar and half a cupful of milk, adding two tablespoonfuls of gelatine softened in a little cold water; strain this over the cooked rice, and when cold add a pint of whipped cream, twelve sifted prunes and a few drops of lemon juice. Put in a fancy mold and pack in ice and salt for three hours before serving. Garnish with squares of prune jelly and large stuffed prunes.

**MAPLE TUTTI FRUTTI.**—Line a shallow buttered pan to the depth of half an inch with finely cut or chopped nuts of different kinds—hickory, pecans, walnuts, almonds, etc.; and also dates, figs, raisins, candied orange or lemon peel, grated cocoanut and citron. Boil two pounds of grated maple sugar with one cupful of hot water until it will harden when a little is dropped in cold water. Do not stir it while boiling. Then add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour it over the nuts and fruit in the pan. When almost cold, mark off into squares with a buttered knife.

**ORANGE SHORT CAKE.**—Peel six oranges, remove seeds and white skin, slice and sprinkle with sugar. Let these stand until you bake the cake. Cream together one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of butter. Stir into the mixture one well-beaten egg, half a cupful of milk and one pint of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Bake in two sheets. When baked place the oranges between the layers and serve with a sauce made from two cupfuls of hot water, one teaspoonful of butter, half a cupful of sugar and enough cornstarch to thicken. Flavor with the juice of one orange and the grated yellow rind of two. Serve hot.

**MACAROON CUSTARD.**—Soak twelve macaroons for ten minutes in sherry wine. Beat two eggs slightly, add four and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and one cupful each of milk and thin cream; then add two tablespoonfuls of blanched and chopped almonds, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of extract and four finely pounded macaroons. Turn the mixture into the chafing-dish, arrange the soaked macaroons on top, cover and cook over hot water thirty minutes. This pudding can also be made in the oven, putting the custard in a pudding dish, setting it uncovered in a dish of boiling water. Test it by slipping a knife into the middle of the dish; when it comes out clean the pudding is done.

**POND-LILY PUFFS.**—Mix two whole eggs with enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out very thin. Cut in pairs, using two cookie cutters of different sizes, the shape of a six-pointed star. Press a small on a large star and drop in hot fat. Hold them together a moment with a fork or they will float apart before they begin to fry. The points of the stars will curl up much like a pond lily. Serve with a cube of jelly in the center.

**NUT DATE CAKE.**—Beat three eggs separately; add one cupful of sugar to the yolks and beat until lemon colored. Add six tablespoonfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one cupful of chopped walnut meats slightly floured and one cupful of dates stoned and cut in small pieces. Bake in a shallow pan and cut in small squares.

**MR. MAKINBRAKES** (to chance acquaintance whom he has met at a swell party).—If you have any influence with Mrs. Upjohn, I wish you would suggest to her that she announce dinner. I'm frightfully hungry.

**Chance Acquaintance.**—Me? I haven't any influence with Mrs. Upjohn; I'm Mr. Upjohn.

# Bon Ami



*Hasn't scratched yet!!!*

First, Bon Ami is a *Scouring Soap.*

It will do anything that any other scouring soap will do. It will clean oil cloth

and woodwork and

sinks, pots and pans, etc.

And it will do the work with less wear and tear than ordinary scouring soaps because it *dissolves* the dirt. Other scouring soaps, like sand, simply *scratch* it off.

Second, Bon Ami is a *Metal Polish.*

As with other metal polishes, rub thoroughly with the lather until tarnish dissolves and then let dry and wipe off with dry cloth. With a few rubs the copper, brass or nickel assumes a fine polish.

Third, Bon Ami is a *Glass Cleaner.*

For window cleaning nothing ever made approaches it. You use only a little water or a damp cloth. No big bucket of slopping water; much less labor. "A window a minute."

*The Best Scouring Soap Made*

(17 y'r's ON THE market.)



This modified Directoire gown by Mme. Giguet of Paris shows how well supple clinging

## Lansdowne

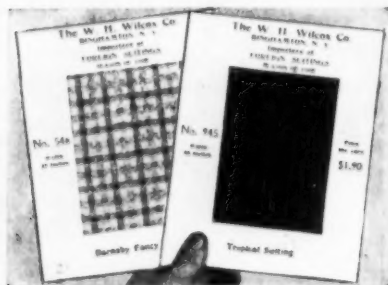
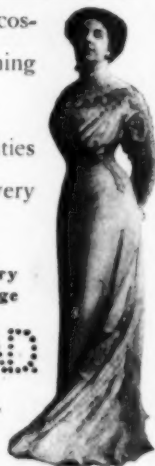
lends itself to all costumes of the reigning mode.

Its wearing qualities commend it to every one.

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvage

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to act as our agent in every locality where we have none, and we will give her the exclusive rights for her territory.

It costs you nothing to start as our agent, for we furnish you samples and a neat case for them—without any charge.

Write us to-day for further details, amount of commission, etc. Be the first to write from your town.

**The W. H. WILCOX CO.**  
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## RENFREW



**Write for Free Samples**  
and see for yourself the beauty of Renfrew Dress Gingham. Made in all varieties of plain shades and fancy stripes and checks—all Tub-proof and Sun-proof. Ask your dealer for Renfrew and don't take a substitute. We do not sell at retail.

**RENFREW MFG. CO.**  
Dept. P. Adams, Mass.  
Also makers of Renfrew Table Damask, Wash Goods and Madras.

## DRESS GINGHAMS

### An Amateur Detective

(Continued from page 466)

still." She turned and ran upstairs, to look I suppose.

Grandpapa walked impatiently about the hall. Presently his eyes fell on the telephone. "The very thing!" he said; "the very thing!" He hurried and looked out an address in the directory, and then he rang up London, and then a number, and then said:

"Is Captain Harry Ransome in the club? . . . I wish to speak to him . . . General Sir Roderick Bohun—on most particular business."

Then I s'pose he had to wait while they fetched him, and auntie came downstairs again, but slowly. She had the white and silver blotting book in her hand, and she looked disappointed.

"Nothing!" she said. "Oh, daddy, do you think he changed his mind after writing it and took it away with him?"

"Not likely, my dear; but we'll know in a minute, as soon as he comes to the other end of this infernal wire."

"Oh! You're not telephoning!" auntie said, with a little scream. "Oh, daddy, you must not! I—I won't have it! After six years—what will he think? It will put him in such a position!"

She came up and held out her hand for the receiver, but grandpapa put out his arm and held her back.

"Gently, gently, my dear!" Then into the telephone: "That you, Harry? Yes, its me—Cousin Roderick. . . . Well, you can tell me whether you called at my house the day before you left for South Africa? . . . Then did you by any chance write a note here? . . . Just so. . . . She never had it or heard of it till tonight!"

Captain Ransome must have had a good deal to reply to that, for grandpapa was silent quite a long time, smiling at auntie and patting her shoulder with his hand.

"Certainly!" he said at last. "Harry wants to speak to you, my dear," and he passed her the receiver.

"Oh, I couldn't!" she said faintly, and her cheeks got pink.

"Nonsense!" said grandpapa, and he put it into her hand and said: "We won't eavesdrop—after six years! God bless my soul!"

He took us back into the library, and after a little while auntie came in and her cheeks were even pinker than before—the prettiest pink. Her eyes shone, too, like stars; I'd never noticed anybody's eyes before. She came and knelt on the hearthrug beside grandpapa's chair and put her arms around his neck.

"Six long years, daddy!" she said, awfully soft and low; "and all because of a silly tiff and my wicked pride and a mislaid letter. But he's coming down tomorrow at eight fifteen." Then she turned to me and held out her hand. "Darling little Letty! We owe it to you."

"But what became of the real letter," I asked.

Auntie couldn't tell me, and no one knows to this day, though Roddy and I have puzzled over it as hard as if we really were Mr. Sherlock Holmes. Captain Ransome says he gave it to the maid, but she's married a soldier and gone away, and they don't know where she lives.

I do hate these unsolved mysteries! Aunt Letty doesn't mind a bit. She and Captain Ransome are going to be married almost at once, and they think of nothing but that. Roddy and I are to carry her train, and we shall have presents for doing it, which shows what a generous uncle Captain Ransome will make, as he has already given Roddy a

watch and me this locket. He had it made, almost the day he came down to Bourne-mouth. It has an H and a L on it in rubies—lovely red, because he says Aunt Letty is more valuable than rubies, and it was my idea that gave her back to him.

And, as Roddy says, if we had really discovered a real plot, and grandpapa had really been the German Emperor, we couldn't have come off any better.

### King Edward a Busy Man

EVEN Theodore, the much occupied, is a person of leisure compared with Edward VII. The London correspondent of "Town and Country" reports the contents of a note from one of the King's equerries stating that "his Majesty's engagements do not warrant him in the disposal of a single hour before September." And the note was written early in June.

According to the correspondent, King Edward puts in more time at real work than the Emperor of Germany does, for fully a quarter of the Emperor's time is occupied in his dressing-room. The King seldom changes his clothes more than three times a day—morning, afternoon and evening—whereas the Kaiser has become a veritable Fregoli in the manner of donning and doffing his costumes. The first thing in the morning he is up in the greenish riding costume of a German jager. A hard hour's riding brings him back to his bath, from which he comes adorned in a plain morning costume made for business purposes. An hour or two in this monotonous garb fully fits the Emperor for something more elaborate, and if there is no reception on he appears in the undress uniform of the Guards.

This carries him until luncheon time, after which there are some three hundred uniforms to select from, and, as the Kaiser usually has two or three functions of some sort to perform, he makes use of his vast wardrobe regularly and in proper rotation. It is in the evening that the Kaiser is less brilliant.

He makes but a poor show in evening dress; in fact, as a civilian he is not a success. His frock coats, according to the discerning editor of the "Tailor and Cutter," a sartorial expert, hang loosely and in a most undistinguished manner, and his evening dress waistcoats are things only to be worn by German rentiers and French mayors.

There is only one fortress during all these years that King Edward has not been able to capture, and that is the stern determination of public opinion to resist with all its might the encroachment of the tall white hat. Every season for years, both as King and Prince of Wales, he has attempted to lead the nation into the realms of white hatdom, but this is the one thing wherein people will not follow their sovereign.

### It Didn't Come Natural

A RUSSIAN monnik sat in the anteroom of the military commission of his town with an anxious frown on his face. A friend approached and said:

"What is the matter, Piotr?"

"I am worried," Piotr answered, "about my son. I don't know what to say when the commissioner asks me about his age. You see, if I make him out younger than he is he will be sent back to school, and if I make him out older they'll stick him in the army. What the deuce am I to do?"

"How would it do if you told the commissioner his exact age?"

Piotr slapped his leg and laughed delightedly. "The very thing!" he cried. "I never thought of that."—"Scrap Book."



### The Story of Two Bad Dogs

(Continued from page 467)

"That's what you always say, but I am afraid you will get punished. I'm sure our master will sell you; he won't put up with your ways much longer," remarked their mother, whose sharp ears heard footsteps approaching.

A moment later came the kind master, whose faithful and devoted dog she was. In his hand he held a note, which looked uncommonly like a bill.

"Now, you young scoundrels, if you could read and understand you would know what a lot of money I have had to pay for your misdeeds. I've paid for your

- "(1) Killing chickens,
- "(2) Chewing up Baby Belle's doll,
- "(3) Biting boots and shoes to pieces,
- "(4) Breaking china,
- "(5) Fighting cats and kittens."

and now I have a big bill for spilt milk and general damages! I am not going to beat you any more, you young ruffians, and I'm not going to sell you, as I have so often threatened to do; but I'm going to send you away from your nice home. Snap is going to live with some kind people who have three dear little children, and Spite is promised to an old lady friend of mine. If you are very good, and learn how to behave like well-bred puppies, you may see each other and your mother sometimes. Now you had better spend a merry evening together, for tomorrow you part!"

"Oh! oh!" wailed the three, "we shall never be happy any more!"

Nevertheless, they managed to enjoy the extra supply of bones which were given them for their farewell supper; and, strange to say, when the parting next day was over, each pup entered into its new life with great joy and happiness. And very soon both Snap and Spite forgot to regret the joyful days of puppyhood, and grew into useful, faithful dogs, and lived happily for many years with their kind friends.

### Springs at Bottom of Sea

BAHREIN ISLAND, in the Persian Gulf, is said to be the hottest place on earth. It is usual there to find the thermometer at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. On the coast of this island, where practically all the people live, there is no fresh water, which is needed above all things in so seething a temperature, says the Chicago "Tribune."

And it is to be had from the bottom of the sea. Here and there, scattered over the floor of the harbor of Bahrein, are springs of pure fresh water. These waters well up through the sand and mingle with the salt water of the sea. It would seem a difficult task to find these threads of fresh water amid the ocean's volume, but the thirsty islanders are thought to have found them ages ago and to have passed on their location from generation to generation.

A diver equips himself with a water bag made of skins, the mouth of which is closed, and descends to the bottom of the harbor at a point where one of the springs issues. The bag is carefully inverted over the current of fresh water as it flows up from the sand, the mouth is opened, the skin is filled, then the mouth is shut fast and the diver returns to the boat awaiting him on the surface.

One scientist gives it as his belief that at some period in the shadowy past that which is now the harbor's bottom was not touched by the sea. The springs were then on the shore and ready for the islanders' needs. Little by little the sea encroached on the land, but the location of the wonderful springs was not forgotten.



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## Half a Dozen Knitted and Crocheted Neckties



No. 1—Crocheted four-in-hand.

There never was a time when so many styles of crocheted and knitted silk ties were fashionable as at the present moment. One of the most acceptable gifts that any woman can make her husband, brother or sweetheart is a natty tie of this sort. So the present article fills a long-felt want, for in it are directions for making half a dozen different sorts of smart ties, and the most of them will be found very easy by anyone who understands even the rudiments of knitting or crocheting.

No. 1 is a very pretty crocheted four-in-hand tie. It is started by making a chain of 21, turn, and into 2d from hook work 1 single; work 1 single into each of next 2, and 1 treble into each of next 3; end with 3 single. Turn with 3 ch, and into 1st stitch work 1 treble, 1 treble into next, and 3 single into next 3 stitches. This brings the trebles over the singles of last row, and the singles over the trebles; repeat these rows until there are 12 inches worked. Then, to decrease for the neck, work in the row that begins with 3 treble, 3 ch to turn, miss 1 and work 1 treble, work as usual to end of row, miss 1 stitch also at end. Decrease thus until there are 9 stitches left. Work on these 9 for neck 15 inches (when work is stretched), and increase again for the other end by working 4 trebles in the first group of trebles, instead of 3, and increase at end of row also; then in the next row beginning with 4 treble, work 5 treble and increase at the end; then work 3 treble and 3 single in the next increasing row, and



No. 2—Tie with easy method of shaping.

increase at end. Repeat the increases until there are again 21 stitches. Work for 13 inches and finish off.

No. 2, a tie with easy method of shaping, is recommended to those who can never remember in which row they are working, and therefore do not remember to increase or decrease at the right times. Cast on 46 stitches and work round and round on four needles until you have worked about 13 inches. Then decrease for the neck in the following manner: With 26 stitches on the front needle (the second) and 10 on each of the remaining two—that is, the first and third—knit two stitches together at

the beginning of the first and at the end of the third needle in every round until there are only 24 stitches left for the neck. Of course, as the stitches decrease on the two back needles others must be placed on these two from the front needle. Work on the 24 stitches for 14 inches, and increase for the other end of the tie in the same manner and in the same proportion—that is to say, knitting twice into the first stitch of the first needle and twice into the last stitch of the third in every round until there are again 46 stitches. Work for the other end of the tie about six or seven inches, and cast off.

No. 3 is a crocheted tie of a very easy pattern. Make a chain of 13; turn; miss 4 ch, work 1 d c into the 5th, 3 ch, 1 treble, 1 d c into the same stitch\*, miss 3 ch, 1 d c, 3 ch, 1 treble, 1 d c into the same stitch; repeat from \* until there are 3 patterns in the row. 2d row—Turn, 3 ch\*, 1 d c into chain loop of previous row, 3 ch, 1 treble, 1 d c into same loop; repeat from \* to end of row. 3d row—Turn with 3 ch and repeat 2d row. Work 6 inches for the half neck, then increase by working 3 extra ch and 1 d c into the last pattern at the end of row. Turn and work 5 patterns and 3 ch, 1 d c at the end of row; turn and work 4 patterns. Now work 2 rows without increasing. Increase the same way twice more, until there are 9 patterns in the row. Work 10 inches for half tie. The other half of the tie is worked in the same way, about 14 or 15 inches in length. Sew together neatly at the back of the neck. By working this tie from the center of the back, both ends will be worked alike.

No. 4 is a fancy crocheted silk tie. Make a chain of 18 stitches and make the forward and backward rows of tricôt, counting these as two rows. 3d row—Treble crochet into each space between the tricôt uprights. 4th and 5th rows—Intricôt. 6th row—Double crochet in the spaces. Repeat these six rows for about 12 inches, then decrease 1 stitch at the beginning and end of the 3d and 6th rows until there are only 9 stitches remaining. Work on these 9 stitches for about 14 or 15 inches (when stretched) and commence to



No. 4—Fancy crocheted silk tie.



No. 5—Striped silk tie, knitted.



No. 6—Knitted tie with broad ends.

No. 3—Crocheted tie. A simple pattern.



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increase for the other end of the tie by working twice into the first and last stitches of the 3d and 6th rows, until there are again 18 stitches. Work for 12 or 13 inches and finish off. Another slight variation of this stitch is to work double crochet in both the 3d and 6th rows, instead of one row of treble crochet.

No. 5—Striped Silk Tie. A very stylish striped necktie for a gentleman can be made from one ball of blue and one ball of pink, or any good contrasting color, knitting silk, and steel needles No. 18 or 19. Cast on 50 stitches, 24 on the front and 13 on each of the two back needles. Work 7 rounds plain blue. 8th round—Pink. 9th round—1 blue, 1 pink all around. 10th round—1 pink, 1 blue all around. 11th round—As 9th. 12th round—Pink. 13th round and 13 following rounds—Blue, and repeat from 8th round. Repeat these last 23 rounds for 12 inches; then, to decrease for the neck, with 13 stitches on the first, 24 stitches on the second (or front) and 13 stitches on the third needle, knit two together at the beginning of the first and the end of the third needle in every third round until there are only 26 stitches remaining. As you decrease 3 from each of the back needles place 3 more from the front needles in their places, and remember always to keep the blue stitches over the pink and the pink over the blue in the two top center rows of the band of pattern. Work on the 26 stitches for 15 inches (when stretched) for the neck, and increase by knitting twice into the first stitch on the first needle and twice into the last stitch of the last needle, in every third round, until there are again 50 stitches. Work for another 12 or 13 inches and cast off. Sew up.

No. 6 is a tie with broad ends. You will need 1½ ounces of knitting silk and two needles, No. 18 or 19. Cast on 6 stitches. 1st row—Knit 2, purl 2, knit 2. 2d row—Purl 2, knit 2, purl 2. 3d row—Purl 2, knit 2, purl 2. 4th row—Knit 2, purl 2, knit 2. 5th row (first increasing row)—Knit twice into first and second stitch, purl 2; \* knit 2, purl 2 to within 2 stitches of the end; knit twice into each of these 2. 6th row—Knit 2, \* purl 2, knit 2; repeat from \* to end. 7th row—Knit 2, \* purl 2, knit 2; repeat to end. 8th row—Purl 2, \* knit 2, purl 2; repeat from \* to end. 9th row (increasing row)—Work twice into 1st and 2d stitch, knit 2, \* purl 2, knit 2; repeat from \* to within 2 of end; work twice into each of the two. 10th and 11th rows—As 8th. 12th row—As 7th. 13th row—Increase as in 5th row. 14th, 15th and 16th rows—As 6th, 7th and 8th rows. 17th row—Increase as in 9th row. 18th, 19th and 20th rows—As 10th, 11th and 12th. Repeat from 5th row until the tie measures 6 inches across; then decrease 2 stitches in every 10th row until the tie measures only one inch. Work on this narrow piece for the neck about 15 inches (keeping the dice pattern), and for the other end increase in the same proportion—that is to say, increasing 2 stitches in every 10th row until the tie measures 6 inches. Then decrease 4 stitches in every 4th row again until there are only 6 stitches left. Cast off.

A MORMON wife, coming down stairs one morning, met the physician who was attending her husband, says "Everybody's Magazine." "Is he very ill?" she asked, anxiously. "He is," replied the physician. "I fear that the end is not far off." "Do you think," she asked, hesitatingly—"do you think it proper that I should be at his bedside during his last moments?" "Yes. But I advise you to hurry, madam. The best places are already being taken."



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## How to Make a Pretty Winter Hood for Baby

(Continued from page 463)

from the left-hand needle. 6th row—Knit 1, knit the made stitch at the back, knit the rest. The 5th and 6th rows are repeated alternately, knitting 1 stitch more in each alternate row previous to the make 1, until you have increased to 25 stitches in the 35th row, when you make 1, knit 2 together at the back, and knit 9 from the left-hand needle. 36th row—Knit back plain. 37th row—Cast off 10 stitches, knit 26. 38th row—Knit back the 26 stitches, cast on 14 stitches. 39th row—Knit. 40th row—Repeat from the first row of the left-hand mitten until you have 101 rows at the wrist. Finish the right-hand mitten as described for the left.

## Be Sure to Keep Milk Pure

In an ordinary way there are four distinct periods when the milk may be polluted from the animal to the table. There is always, as a rule, pollution at the time of milking. This may be caused by unclean cows, upon whose flanks undoubtedly many of you have seen layers of filth and fecal matter; from foul air in a poorly, if at all, ventilated barn; filthy udders, the dirty hands, or dirty, dust-laden apparel of the milker.

### HOW MILK BECOMES IMPURE.

The greatest risks in transit are from unclean utensils and milk cans. With such a condition, great numbers of bacteria remain in cans from previous contents, and when fresh milk is introduced the bacteria in a short time begin to multiply. The increase is very rapid, particularly so in summer, as temperature has much to do with the multiplication of bacteria, says "Woman's Life."

There are many ways in which milk may be polluted in the milk shop, namely, from street dust when cans are left open, from the air, the shop, the dirty hands or dust-laden clothing of the one who many handle the milk for customers purchasing same, from impure ice which may gain entrance from improper cooling apparatus and methods of handling.

Not the least of all, the addition of water to the milk previously sterilized will add to the bacteria already contained in it. This is a common means of pollution.

One of the most common sources of the pollution of milk is in the home. Here you will find all kinds of dust, particularly in the tenement, foul air and abundance of heat. If there is no ice chest the milk may be allowed to stand in some sort of a receptacle—pan or pitcher—to receive the bacteria and other organisms, plus dust, both organic and inorganic. No matter how pure milk may be when delivered to a home where such conditions exist, it is surprising to see the effect on children under two years who depend on milk for nourishment. Here the sanitarian can do nothing but educate the people in the proper way to care for milk.

## Didn't Wait for It

A COUPLE of Scotch ministers were taking dinner together one summer afternoon in a little manse in the Highlands. It was the Sabbath day, the weather was beautiful and the bubbling streams were full of trout and the woods full of summer birds. One turned to the other and said:

"Mon, don't ye often feel tempted on these beautiful Sundays to go out fishing?"

"Na, na," said the other. "I never feel tempted; I juist gang."

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and took my own wrinkles out by my discovery after massage and beauty doctors had failed. My treatment is absolutely harmless; can be used without the knowledge of any one, and takes only a few minutes. For further particulars address HARRIETT META, suite 124, Syracuse, N. Y. Before I give full information I require promise of secrecy for my own protection.

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## Practical Talks for Home Dressmaker

By Miss PEARL MERWIN

For the woman who does her own and the family sewing there is nothing so practical and essential as a sewing-room. This need not be a very large room, and should contain a table, a sewing chair, a stool chair, machine and some shelves. This room should be on the second floor preferably; but, of course, if it is more convenient to have it on the first floor, well and good. My reason for recommending the second floor is because it is more private and it keeps the first floor from becoming disorderly, and when callers come unexpectedly one will not have to jump and run to pick up the scraps and straighten up before going to the door to receive them. Then, too, if there are children in the house, there will be no occasion for them to invade the sewing-room, misplacing articles and picking up the garments, which oftentimes results disastrously.

Now, "the man of the house" may think this sewing-room a piece of unnecessary extravagance; but no doubt he has a tool-house of his own, and a sewing-room is just as necessary to the woman's well being and comfort as a tool-house is to the man's.

### REMODELING BETWEEN SEASONS.

This being the time of the year which is usually termed "between seasons," it is a good time for bringing out old spring garments that have been carefully laid away and seeing what can be done toward bringing them into conformity with present ideas and accepted modes.

Remodeling is more an economy of money than of time: it saves money, but do not think it will take less time than the construction of a new garment. Really, it takes more time and more planning, and this is one reason why I suggest this month for remodeling. Women who have more time than means at their disposal gladly welcome this opportunity, since it gives them a chance to put their own ideas into practice and at the same time yields a perceptible saving of money.

There are several things that must be taken into consideration when remodeling or "making over" clothes. One usually thinks of purchasing something new for the "trimming," but great care must be exercised in this purchase, or the difference between the two will be so marked as to call undue attention to or to emphasize the fact that the material itself is worn or faded. A design also should be selected that is simple, rather than one too ornamental. Very frequently one can find just what she needs in the way of trimming, at very little cost, on what is known as the "bargain counter of remnants," usually found in every department store the year round.

Carefully observe the material before beginning to make it over. It may be that the wrong side would look better made out. A good sponging and pressing will tend to help its appearance. If the material is faded in places, it would be a good idea to dye it. Use Diamond Dyes and follow instructions on the label carefully, and you will be surprised as well as pleased with the results. Give as much care and attention to the details in the making as though it were a new piece of goods, and a good-looking finished garment will result, which will completely deceive

those not acquainted with the wardrobe. Thus a practically used-up garment is transformed into one which is once more serviceable.

A mother can often make her little girl's school dresses entirely from her own discarded garments. Take, for example, a dark serge or silk. Alone it would make a dull frock, but add a few straps of red silk or satin ribbon and note the change. Black and white pin-checked wool also make serviceable school dresses, and when trimmed in red are very attractive.

### UTILIZING ODDS AND ENDS LEFT OVER FROM DRESSMAKING.

If often happens in materials having a "nap" or an "up and down" that large pieces are left over, and while they may seem apparently useless, they are too valuable to be thrown away. Often these large remnants are also due to the varied widths of materials, which are not always profitable or convenient for cutting by the pattern selected. Therefore, if the material is two or three inches wider than the pattern calls for, those strips will be left over, for it is not advisable to try to lessen the length any, as the few inches in width will not make up profitably in length. If one knows beforehand the style in which the garment is to be made, the material can then be selected accordingly. For instance, if a many-gored skirt is desired, narrow materials can be used, while if there are few gores, the material must be wide to save piecing the gores.

The present method of combining materials with laces, insertion, fancy stitching, etc., form a very practical manner for utilizing these left-over pieces, and if daintily and tastefully put together, with suitable trimming, very pretty garments at a small cost will result. For instance, if there are left-over pieces from summer dresses—such as flowered silks, figured lawns, dotted swisses, etc.—these pieces can be cut equal in width and joined together with insertion, and a pretty dressing sacque or negligée made. Dainty fancy-work aprons can also be made from such materials, or left-overs of mull, nainsook, handkerchief linen, etc. One can often make an entire waist from the pieces left over from cutting a skirt. Never throw away bits of ribbon or lace; they can always be used in making up these pieces.

### A SHOPPING SUGGESTION.

I have so often had the question asked me, "What color and kind of material would be becoming to one of my type?" that a word here on this subject will not come amiss. Oftentimes a woman has her mind settled upon a certain color and kind of material before entering a store, but after being shown all of the new weaves, textures, colorings, styles, etc., she finds it utterly impossible to make a choice, and is sometimes "talked into" taking something that she afterward regrets. Nearly every woman is possessed of a desire to be gowned neatly, serviceably, smartly and yet economically, and it is usually a very serious question just how to obtain these requisites. One frequently sets out on a shopping expedition without having previously given the matter a thought as to what to buy, and the kind and color. These things must



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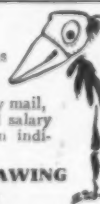


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be taken into consideration and some time and thought given them, especially if one has to economize on one or two or a few gowns for a season. Always make it a rule to shop systematically, and not in a haphazard manner. The latter will cost you more money in the long run and give you less satisfaction.

In the selection of material, choose that which will add to rather than detract from the beauty and personal charm of the wearer. One does not have to dress gaudily and in loud colors to be attractive. Simplicity is considered one of the chief characteristics of a well-dressed woman. Above all, dress comfortably. Dress according to the laws of nature and in harmony with the surroundings. Beauty in personal appearance is often lost by a lack of understanding how to maintain and utilize the beautiful gifts of nature. An article in a recent issue of "Harper's Bazar," by the peerless Worth, of Paris, voices my sentiments on this point exactly. The gist of his discussion is that simplicity in dress is the highest art. She is best dressed who is equally so far removed from plainness on the one hand and from excessive show on the other as to attract least attention to her appearance.

Woman, if for no other reason than because she is a woman, expects, is entitled to and commands the chivalric homage of man only to the degree to which she recognizes and practices this principle of simplicity in her apparel. A wise woman will hide or put in the background everything that will detract from the beauty of her character or the brilliancy of her intellect by attracting undue attention to a showy gown. Let us see to it that this homage, justly ours, is paid rather to our personality than to our person. Simplicity does not mean commonality at all. There is such a thing as individuality through simplicity.

I suspect I am subjecting myself to the possible criticism of preaching poor, professional doctrine, especially from a business standpoint; but this is exactly what I practice and endeavor to inculcate into the minds of my students. With those who may criticize I have no issue, other than to cite them the thousands, I am glad to say, who are now following my instructions. I heartily believe the decided majority will continue to endorse this idea of modest and becoming simplicity in dress. Dress reform will never take on very large proportions until the dressmakers themselves become its champions, and they will never become its exponents as long as women go to excess in dress.

Sometimes a woman is prevailed upon to buy too much material, and sometimes unwisely stints herself by not buying enough; but it must be remembered that one person may cut more economically than another, and while one woman may be contented to piece out a width, another would refuse to do so, but would open the goods its full width, so that no piecing would be required. This, of course, necessitates a greater quantity of material, but it also denotes good workmanship. However, there are occasions when small piecings may be required at the lower edge of a gore, even in the widest goods, but this is unavoidable.

### PRACTICAL DESIGN.

In designing a garment, as well as in selecting the material for it, there are important points to consider, two of which are the season of the year and the occasion for which it is intended. Usually light colors and delicate tints or shades are more desirable and pleasing in the thin, light-weight materials for summer wear, while the darker and more neutral shades are more suitable in heavy material for winter wear. Garments for sum-

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Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the final selection of the one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone. This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 793,375) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied, magnifies the sound waves in such manner as to cause an astonishing increase in the clearness of all sounds. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.



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for examination. If satisfactory pay the express agent \$1.95 and charges and the Switch or Puffs are yours. If you want both Switch and Puffs sent, say so when writing and pay agent \$1.95 for each if you want to keep them. These Switches and Puffs sell everywhere for \$4.50 to \$5. I have been in business 25 years. I can save you money on any sort of hair goods. Send lock of hair or combings for a day when ordering so I can match color. Write for my book of bargains. W. S. GLENN CO., Dept. B 346 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



mer weather are designed to be light, cool and airy, but for winter they must be lined and interlined. For instance, in summer the coats are made of light-weight material, open in front, of a short length and perhaps with short sleeves; in winter the long, heavy, double-breasted and high-neck-collar coat is worn, and is usually made of a dark color. Of course, there are some who can afford to have an assortment of the light colors, such as white, light tan and gray, but the average woman can only afford the most serviceable one. Plain and figured colliennes, Panamas, poplins and mohair make practical dresses for a woman or girl of moderate means. A dress of taffeta or foulard silk need not be considered an extravagance, even though the means are limited, as such a dress can be worn on almost any occasion and is always in good taste. One will be surprised at the daintiness in which a gingham dress can be made when trimmed correctly and becomingly.

#### THE ELEMENT OF COLOR.

The next decision after material is color. Harmony of color is of as much importance as proper adaptation of lines. If the color is not in harmony with the wearer, the smartness or *chic* is destroyed. The finished product may be characterized both by a unity of color and a symmetry of outline.

If the best points are to be brought out, each type must be carefully studied. Thus the pronounced blonde and the fair brunette will find the shades of baby blue very becoming, while the red-haired girl or woman will be wise to avoid such shades, as the contrast only accentuates or intensifies the red in the hair. The shades of brown have a like effect. The genuine and chestnut blonde, however, will select the rich, deep brown, while the brunette will take the golden brown. Green is a good color for the chestnut blonde, and navy and cadet blue are becoming and excellent colors for both types of blondes. Blondes may also select from the grays, dark greens, dark reds, dark browns, pinks, creams, whites and blacks.

Form is the next thing to consider. The tall, slender woman should avoid all figures and lines that would have a tendency to emphasize and increase the effect of height. Plan and design to dress with much fulness and many ruffles. If she is well proportioned, a tailor-made gown will be very becoming; the long, tight-fitting coats will also add to her appearance, if the skirt be not too short. On the other hand, the short, stout woman must, of course, employ tactics just the reverse in effect. She must avoid all appearances having a tendency to accentuate her natural short lines. Simplicity is her safeguard. A skirt made with many gores and the use of vertical lines and stripes will apparently add to her height. Her best colors are navy blue, black, dark green and dark red. As gray and brown tend to increase the stoutness, they should be avoided, unless made up in long lines.

TOOTHACHE should always be a sign that a visit to the dentist is advisable. It generally means decay of the teeth and exposure of the delicate nervous pulp. A small piece of cotton wool soaked in creosote will soothe the pain for the time being until the tooth can be filled.

SHE—If a man loves his wife as much as she loves him, he will stop wasting his money on cigars if she asks him.

HE—Yes; but if his wife loves him as much as she ought to love a man who loves her enough to stop it if she asks him, she won't ask him.—Evening "Sun."

#### Health Chats with Women

THE business girl and the housewife alike get run down occasionally. We all know what it is to feel "out of sorts," to get easily fagged and tired before we have begun our day's work. Many women are quite reconciled to the feeling; so long as they are able "to get along somehow" they never pause to ask themselves why it is that they have ceased to feel strong and well and keen on their work and life in general.

And all the time there is something wrong: something that, in nine cases out of ten, might be put right with very little trouble. It is worth thinking about, I am sure. The working woman who is continually out of sorts is handicapped all round. The housewife who feels tired and worried and unfit for her responsibilities gradually "loses her nerve" and degenerates into a worrying, nagging woman, who is never happy herself and who makes everybody under the same roof miserable as well.

#### "RUN-DOWN" WOMEN.

So the first thing you have to do, if you are one of the "run-down" women, is to find out the cause of your poor health.

There are three chief causes of poor health among working women generally. First, nerves; secondly, indigestion; thirdly, an unhygienic mode of life, which includes lack of exercise, too little fresh air and kindred conditions.

Ask yourself first if it is your nervous system that is "out of gear." Headache and sleeplessness and a constant feeling that life is too much for you are the chief symptoms that your nervous system is in a shaky and unstable condition. Woman is more liable to nervous illness than man, because her nervous organization is more delicately balanced; she is more highly strung, and consequently more easily upset.

#### SLEEP IS NECESSARY.

A great many women are fighting against heavy odds. They have to work beyond their strength, and all honor to them that they make such a noble fight with circumstances. For them it is a difficult matter to "slack"—to take the rest they need so much; but, believe me, it is absolutely essential. If you don't "slow down" now it may mean a nervous break-down later. Tonics and drugs only stave off the evil day. It is rest and, more especially sleep, that are necessary for the woman who is out of sorts.

Granted that your nerves are well in hand, your run-down feeling is perhaps due to some digestive disorder, which you may not even know exists. I have heard people say that their digestion was perfect, and yet their constant headaches, their sick turns and their general feeling of lassitude and boredom were entirely due to disordered digestion. So, if you are run down, try alteration of diet. I know women who constantly take heavy suppers late at night, with the excuse that they have "no time" for eating properly during the day. They tell you that they have the digestion of an ostrich if you are bold enough to remonstrate with them. But the day of reckoning is bound to come. The stomach is a long-suffering organ, but it is only human after all, and some day it will rebel. You won't wait till then if you are a wise woman. You will begin now, right away, to eat sensible, simple meals, to give up pastry and pickles and cold meat late at night, and drink a tumblerful of warm milk, a cup of malted milk or bouillon instead at bedtime. You will avoid strong tea and black coffee like the plague, and drink milk with the enthusiasm of a calf. And you will be a happier woman in consequence.

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## BUST and HIPS

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do away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and render the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes and sizes; also made longer and shorter at the waist line, bust made higher or lower and form raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. It is very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime. Write to-day for illustrated booklet containing complete line of Dress Forms with prices.

Hall-Borchert Dress Form Company  
Dept. A, 30 West 32d St., New York

## Of Interest to the Housekeeper

(Continued from page 464)

September brings the sign of Libra, or the scales. People born under this sign are energetic, ambitious and inspired. When overtaken by disaster, they recover quickly and go to work again with redoubled vigor. They are full of hope and enthusiasm, but are apt to be very impatient indeed. This sign is shown in the baby spoon at the left of the lower row in the center illustration.

The October spoon is marked with the sign of Scorpio, the scorpion. People born under this sign possess great self-control. They have a good deal of tact, and are usually very well aware of their influence over those with whom they come in contact. They are generally courteous, but they can be blunt to cruelty. These people are fond of flattery, and if the women have not learned self-control they are apt to nag.

The next sign is Sagittarius, the archer. The people born under this sign are said to aim well and hit the mark in most matters. They rarely make mistakes when they follow their own inspirations, but are sure to be led astray if they follow the advice of others. They keep busy under all circumstances; are neat and orderly, and careful and saving in money matters. The women are fine housekeepers and excellent wives. They are quick to anger, but get over it very soon; they expect too much of others. This sign is shown on the baby pusher marked "November."

Capricorn, the goat, comes next. People born under this sign are deep thinkers, natural orators and teachers. They are good students and are apt to be self-conscious. Their spirits run from one extreme to the other; they are either very jolly or extremely miserable. They are very loyal to their friends. Their great faults are selfishness and self-distrust. This sign is shown on the baby pusher marked "December."

The spoon marked "January" shows Aquarius, the water bearer. People born under this sign are said to be the strongest and weakest people in the world. They are often aware of possessing unusual power in certain directions, but they are so lazy and so deficient in the ability to concentrate that these natural gifts are often scattered and very frequently lost. They are rarely passionate or quick-tempered, but know how to resent an insult if one is offered.

The February spoon is marked with Pisces, the fishes. To people born under this sign is ascribed a deep, hidden love nature. They rarely look for dishonesty, and are prone to have too much confidence in their friends. They are fond of responsibility and can be relied upon to fill places of trust. Worry is one of their chief faults.

Besides the zodiac silver, some very beautiful floral spoons have been designed. There is a different flower for each month in the year. It is the ambition of many women to have the complete floral set. This can be accomplished very easily by buying one spoon a month, and at the end of the year the entire set will have been purchased without feeling the outlay. January has the wild rose on the handle; February, the carnation pink; the violet stands for March; the Easter lily for April; May has the lily-of-the-valley, while June, of course, is the rose; July is the sunflower; August, the water lily; September, the poppy; October, the cosmos; November, the chrysanthemum, and December, a spray of holly.

JACK (at football game)—By George! but that was a brilliant run! Didn't you like it?  
Mabel—Oh, yes, indeed. But I greatly prefer those Bridgecrush plays!—"Puck."

## Improving the Appearance

Good health is a positive necessity to good looks. Beauty is a thing that shines through the face, and is not on the surface. If you lack color, which is the chief point of beauty, no matter how skilful and dainty you may put artificial coloring on your cheeks, there is always the surrounding flesh minus the pretty tints.

To improve the eyebrows, a little warm oil should be applied night and morning, this being worked very gently into the roots of the hair. Many people believe that rubbing tends to thin the eyebrows, and for this reason they employ a camel's-hair brush, with which they apply the oil. In the morning the application should be made immediately on rising and the oil removed with a little warm water before leaving the room, while at night the oil should be left to soak in.

Thin eyelashes can be strengthened considerably by bathing them twice a day in warm water, using a soft sponge. This will encourage them to grow longer as well as thicker; but it should always be borne in mind by those whose eyelashes are by no means their best point that they should avoid excessively bright lights, and should be careful not to strain the eyesight by reading in semi-obscurity or when driving or traveling.

Careful ablution and the use of good soap, strict attention to diet, plenty of outdoor exercise, an occasional mild aperient and a little cold cream rubbed well into the face on a windy day, also on retiring, will secure for anyone a complexion to be envied.

The girl who suffers from redness and flushing of the face must never sit before a hot fire after exposing her face to the cold, irritating winds of autumn and winter. She should use a good, simple soap, or, better still, wash with tepid soft water and oatmeal. Bags made of muslin and filled with bran should be kept on the dressing table, and soaked in water when required, in preference to using soap and water. Bathe the face daily in warm milk, and about three times a week gently massage the skin at bedtime with any good face cream, applied with the tips of the fingers.

Equal parts of glycerine and rose water is a good thing for tender skins; but pure glycerine should not be used, as it extracts water from the skin and increases the tendency to dryness. Another method of using glycerine is first to wash the face in clean, warm water, and rinse to remove any trace of soap or oatmeal. Then pour half a teaspoonful of glycerine onto the wet hands, rub well over the hands and apply to the wet face. This dilutes the glycerine in a simple and inexpensive fashion, and prevents it from feeling sticky or causing smarting.

GIRLS who are fond of outdoor games, and who yet desire to care for their complexions, should try rubbing a little of the following into the skin after washing: Shake and mix thoroughly together a wineglassful of lime water, a large pinch of borax and half a wineglassful of olive oil. These together form a creamy fluid, which should be applied to the skin with clean cotton wool and then gently wiped off with a soft towel. It softens the skin wonderfully and protects it from cold or sun, or the microbes which cause the pimples and blotches which are the despair of so many girls.

MR. FLATWELL—Look here! You must have made a mistake. I haven't ordered a piano.

Delivery Man—"Tain't a piano; it's your wife's new hat.—Louisville Evening "Post."



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**LIEBIG**

**Company's Extract of Beef**

that has the blue signature across the label, the most delicious, wholesome, far-going extract of beef;  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful makes a full cup of the finest beef tea. When you get the spoon or a set of them, you will like them so well that you will also want this handsome *gift fork*,



which will be given for a Liebig top and 20c. in stamps, same rose pattern and fashionable French gray finish. Warranted the best Wm. Rogers & Son plate—full size—no advertising on either spoon or fork. Address, CORNELLE DAVID & CO., Dept. L 120 Hudson St., New York.

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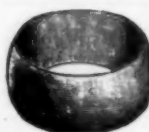
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**The Very Latest New York Fashions**

(Continued from page 438)

smart and serviceable coat is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, five and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, three and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2548) is shown again on page 439. It is a very stylish five-gored pleated model, and can be cut in either round or shorter length. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide, three and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide. It is three and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

**Stylish Cloth Gowns**

(Continued from page 441)

fifty-four inch width. It measures three and three-quarter yards around the bottom.

No. 2568 (15 cents).—Serge in one of the new rather bright-blue shades was chosen for this lovely Princess costume. It is worn over a guimpe of tucked silk the exact shade of the costume. Black satin forms the garniture. This edges the trimming band that outlines the low round neck and runs down each side of the front panel, set off by satin buttons with false buttonhole effects formed of satin-covered cord. The costume is given a becoming fullness by two tucks on each side of the front and back, stitched down from the shoulder seam to yoke depth. This is a charming style for broadcloth, cheviot, poplin or any firm woolen, and can also be used for silk, velvet, velveteen, etc. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, seven and one-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide or four and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt is three and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2538-2561 (15 cents each).—This lovely tucked frock is of pale-blue voile. The waist closes in the center-back, and is charmingly trimmed with wide insertions of *écru* lace. It has a short square yoke of tucked white mousseline de soie. The sleeves are very pretty indeed, being adorned with clusters of tucks and trimmed with a row of insertion from shoulder to wrist. The pattern of this lovely waist comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches in width or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2561) is cut with seven gores and is tucked down each side of the center-front, and on each side of this to yoke depth. The pattern comes in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five yards thirty-six inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-four inches wide. It is four yards around the bottom.

PIANIST (sarcastically)—I'm afraid my music interrupts your guests' conversation. Hostess—Then don't play so loud.



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the most perfect electric portable cleaner and having the most improved features known to electric portable cleaning. It is light, operated by the housemaid, mechanically perfect, easily portable and built to last. The Vacuum Pump creates absolute constant suction through cleaning apparatus to dust tank, effectively removing dust, dirt, moth eggs, vermin, etc., from floors, rugs, carpets, draperies, etc., without beating, brushing or injuring. It is the latest improved house cleaning apparatus—includes tools for special work, i. e., stair and stair edge, upholstery, tuft-button, wall, wood, clothes, face and body massage, etc., and can be operated in any building wired for electric lighting. Price for Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner, direct current \$150.00, alternating current \$165.00. Sent on one week's trial. Money refunded if not as represented.

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**GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia**



## Comfortable and Modish Garments for Little Tots

(Continued from page 458)

linen is very desirable for wear in school during the hour devoted to clay modeling. When made of dainty white crossbar lawn, with perhaps a narrow edging of lace or embroidery, and with the pocket omitted, it is pretty enough for general school wear. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from two to ten years, and requires for the six-year size, one and three-eighths yards of material twenty-four or twenty-seven inches wide or one yard either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide.

## Household Topics

To SWEEP a room is little, but to get it ready for sweeping takes some time. Each upholstered piece of furniture should be carefully brushed and the plain polished surfaces wiped with a slightly damp cloth, then rubbed with a dry one and moved out of the room. A paint brush is excellent to remove the dust that will lodge in carved parts, or if in the crevices a very tiny brush or a wooden skewer can be used. If there are moldings at the top of the wall, use a long-handled brush, if it is perfectly clean; if it isn't, tie a duster over it. Treat the ceiling and walls in the same way, says "Woman's Life."

Do not open the windows till the actual sweeping is finished, or the current of air will scatter the dirt over the room again.

Sprinkle salt or tea leaves on the floor, and work from the corners to the center of the room. The stroke should be long, the broom always on the floor pushing the dirt before it, not setting it in motion by swinging it around.

## THE TREATMENT OF CARPETS.

Carpets that are often taken up can be cleaned in the following way, which raises no dust and leaves the carpet looking very bright and fresh: Get a bucket of lukewarm water, to which liquid ammonia in the proportion of a tablespoonful to two gallons has been added. Dip a clean house flannel in this, wring it as dry as you can and wipe the carpet with the grain. The dirt and dust will collect in lumps before your flannel. The cloth needs frequent rinsing, and the water must be changed as soon as it gets dirty.

After the room has been swept and any dust there may be has settled, the woodwork should be wiped with a damp cloth, using a little whiting on the cloth for dirty places in the case of paint, or turpentine on a dry cloth for varnish.

Don't forget that the pictures need dusting, the backs as well as the fronts.

See that everything is moved for dusting. Dusty rims around ornaments proclaim a careless housekeeper. The best plan is to have the first duster slightly damp, and finish off with a dry one.

## A Profitable Innovation

COLONEL WHITE.—I understand that your congregation is in a fair way to get the church dept paid off soon?

Parson Bagster—Yassah, Cuhnel: yassah. 'Bleeged to yo', sah, for askin'. De Lawd sholy do 'pear to be wid us in our financials dese days; mo' 'specially since we done engaged a one-armed man to take up de c'lection. Dat's an idee, sah, dat our new converted brudder, Mistah Jack Pullyam, the refawmed gamblin' man, put us up to. How true 'tis, as de 'Postle says, dat de child'en o' darkness am wiser dan de child'en o' light. Hadn't-uh been for Brudder Jack we never would-uh thought o' dat scheme in de livin' world!—"Puck."

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## Making Last Winter's Dresses Look Like New

(Continued from page 461)

use instead of lace. The trimming band may be made of lace insertion, silk, satin (which is now so popular) or of whatever material the waist is made of. If made of satin, it should be ornamented in some way—satin piping on either edge of the band or a simple design in soutache braid, the latter preferable, as braiding is in high favor this season, and, besides, braiding can be made to "cover a multitude" of pieces, which may be of some help.

If you look closely at Figs. 4 and 5 you will see that the new pattern can be cut from the old quite easily, and that practically all the piecing will be covered by the trimming bands. The parts of the pattern that extend beyond the material, showing that the latter will have to be pieced, are, as you will notice, quite small. The piecing here also should be made with lapped seams.

The mousquetaire sleeves of the old waist will do just as they are; but do not use the sleeve-cap. The girdle also need only be freshened up a bit, not altered in any way. The armhole band in No. 2409 is a pretty touch, and may really prove most useful if the waist material has rubbed or become discolored anywhere under the arms. Some people wear out a dress here before they do anywhere else. So this suggestion may come in handy in some other waist. Both of the waists mentioned here are supposed to be made over a lining, and if the old lining fitted I should certainly use it when I made the waist over, as it will save a great deal of fitting and fussing. The chemisette should be on and the mousquetaire sleeves in the lining before the outside is put on. This should be basted up and tried on over the lining before the trimming bands are put on, so that any necessary alterations may be made. Any further information that may be desired will be found on the back of each pattern envelope, with views of the garment and very complete directions for putting it together.

The last model (Fig. 6) shows one gore of a skirt cut from Pattern No. 1677 with a gore of Pattern No. 2481—a much later design—laid on it. If the material in a skirt is good, and woolen goods last a long time, it is well worth the trouble of renovating and making over. A skirt takes a lot of material to make, so that when a nice, fresh-looking skirt has been made from an old one a woman feels that she has really saved considerable, and so is repaid for her trouble. Of course, you cannot expect to make a new skirt out of an old one without any piecing or contriving, and this new one will have to be pieced out at the lower edge. Fortunately, bands of all kinds and descriptions are fashionable just now, so the piecing will be easily covered. After the material has been well brushed and cleaned, take the matched gores from either side of the skirt and pin them together, right side to right side, so that they fit perfectly. This is done so as to prevent two of the same gores being cut for one side of the skirt. After all have been doubled up in this way, lay the paper pattern on the goods and see how nearly you can cut the new from the old. In this case they cut to the best advantage by cutting each new gore from the corresponding old one; the only difference you make is to put the front of the new, back gore to the back of the old one.

Before using the new paper pattern, it is best to cut off or fold back each gore until it is the proper length. This can be ascertained from some skirt which is just right. But remember to allow from one and a half to two

inches for seams and for trimming off possible irregularities at the bottom. Then determine just how much each gore will have to be lengthened and piece it down, as shown in Fig. 6. Turn down the top edge of piece and apply it to wrong side, so that there will be no raw edges. When all the gores have been pieced down baste skirt up according to directions on back of pattern, and try on to regulate length. Allow one-quarter of an inch at both bottom and top for seams; otherwise it can now be cut the exact length required. The band may be made of a matched material or, if the skirt is wool, of silk or satin. It must be cut exactly on the bias, and wide enough to cover the deepest piecing. This band should be applied to the wrong side of the skirt and stretched just a little on the lower edge as you baste it. Stitch all around lower edges and turn band to right side; run a row of basting half an inch from the edge of skirt to keep seam flat, then turn in upper edge of band and baste and stitch to position. Press thoroughly, especially around the lower edge.

### Household Hints

WHEN the furniture looks sticky or smeary too much furniture polish has been used.

NEEDLEWORK should be ironed on the wrong side, in a piece of flannel, and it should be kept long enough under the iron to thoroughly dry it.

WHEN peeling onions, begin at the root end and peel upward, and the onion will scarcely affect the eyes at all.

MANY householders dislike to burn organic refuse because of the offensiveness of the process. This can be overcome entirely by first drying such matters in the ash pit beneath the fire.

TO WASH woolen stockings so that they will not shrink is quite easy. First shred some yellow soap into a small tin saucepan. Cover it with cold water and let it boil slowly on the stove till a jelly. Take some tepid water, and with the boiled soap make a good lather. Wash the stockings in this, rubbing well, and using no other soap. Rinse in tepid clear water, wring out, and set in the air to dry quickly.

WHEN a house is being renovated paint is not infrequently spilt on doorsteps, and it is sometimes found very difficult to remove. In that case make a strong solution of potash and wash the steps, simply leaving the solution to soak in. In a short time the paint will become soft, and can then be washed off with soap and water. Then use cold water. Paint which has been left for some time will yield to this treatment.

THE thoughtful and provident housekeeper provides for use in the kitchen sundry articles which, although not strictly necessary, are such a saving of time and trouble that the wonder is that any woman allows her establishment to be without them. Not one house in five owns a good corkscrew. Whenever a bottle is to be opened the carving-fork, a penknife or the handle of a file takes the place of that useful implement, much to the disgust of the operator, who breaks one, bends another and hopelessly twists a third, doing, in almost every instance, more actual damage than the value of the corkscrew itself.

WHEN pearls or pearl trimmings begin to lose their whiteness, it is a good plan to pack them away in a box containing powdered magnesite, which, after a time, will restore their luster. The powder should be laid at the bottom of the box and the pearls be placed upon it.

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### Smart and Serviceable Styles

(Continued from page 445)

amount of fullness. The pattern is suited to either cloth or silk, and is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2567) has nine gores and closes at the side, though a back closing can be substituted if desired. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, six and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-six inches wide, three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and five-eighths yards fifty-four inches wide. It is three and five-eighths yards around the bottom.

Nos. 2543-2503 (15 cents each). — This pretty shirt-waist suit is made of fancy blue and white cheviot. The waist is cut without a lining and closes at the left side of the front, where it is bound with satin and fastened with satin-covered buttons. Fullness is given by three deep tucks on each shoulder. The sleeves are long, and trimmed with deep tucks at cuff depth. Flannel, albatross, cashmere, taffeta, madras, linen, etc., can be appropriately made up into waists of this sort. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, three and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

The skirt (No. 2503) is one of the prettiest of the pleated designs. The center panel simulates a front opening with the lapped tuck and buttons, whereas the real opening is at the back with an inverted box-pleat. The two front pleats are turned like box-pleats, while the remaining ones turn backward. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure, and requires for the twenty-six size, nine yards of material twenty-two inches wide, seven and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, five and one-eighth yards thirty-six inches wide or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide. The skirt measures four and one-quarter yards around the bottom.

### Some Uses for Ammonia

A LITTLE ammonia in tepid water will soften and cleanse the skin.

Door plates should be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth wet in ammonia and water.

If the colors have been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will generally restore the color.

To brighten carpets, wipe them with warm water to which have been added a few drops of ammonia.

One or two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to a pail of water will clean windows better than anything else.

A few drops of ammonia in a cupful of warm water, applied carefully, will remove spots from paintings and chromos.

Grease spots may be taken out of silk hats, felt or woolen garments with diluted ammonia. Lay soft white paper over and iron with a hot iron.

Silver may be kept bright by rubbing with a soft flannel saturated with spirits of ammonia. Old brass may be made like new in the same way. Afterward scrub the brass with a brush; rinse in clear water.

Yellow stains left by sewing machine oil

on white material may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing with soap.

Equal parts of turpentine and ammonia will take paint out of clothing, even if it is hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necessary, and wash off with warm, soapy water.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, wash your brushes and combs in this and all grease will disappear. Shake and dry in the open air.

Flannels and blankets will keep soft and white, and will not shrink, if washed with a tablespoonful of ammonia in the first water.

### Points of Health and Beauty

CHILDREN who bite their nails should be treated for nervousness, and no amount of scolding, whipping or coaxing can overcome the fault where it is a physical breakdown.

IN extreme cases of emaciation, olive or cod liver oil taken internally are most desirable, but should be ordered by a physician.

A DIRTY hair brush is unsanitary and harmful to the scalp. Clean it by dipping the bristles up and down in warm water, to which have been added a few drops of ammonia.

RED ears, which often proceed from the same cause as does a red nose, may sometimes be relieved by bathing the ears in water as hot as can be endured, in which have been mixed a little cologne and borax.

WATER is a nerve food. It has a distinctly soothing effect when sipped gradually, as one can test for oneself.

NEVER on any account should children be allowed to wear boots or shoes which are not absolutely comfortable. If boots are at all tight or too short, corns, of course, will be one inevitable result; but, what is still a greater evil, the child will acquire an awkward gait, which will probably cling to it all its life. Care should be taken, too, that boots are not buttoned too tightly around the ankle, as this will often cause great suffering to the little wearer.

DON'T wash the face in hot water before going out for a drive or motor ride. This is a fatal error, as it opens the pores of the skin and makes them more sensitive to dust and dirt.

BUSY housekeepers, as well as those young women who earn their livelihood behind shop counters, etc., often suffer from tired feet. In a case of this kind a bath of salt and very hot water will be found wonderfully refreshing. When withdrawn from the hot water the feet should be well rubbed with a hard towel. Those people who are subject to neuralgia in the extremities will find this of great benefit.

LEMON juice is not a good freckle cure, because it leaves the skin in such a sensitive condition that other freckles accumulate very rapidly.

THERE is no better cure for tiredness than a glass of milk. It nourishes and strengthens at the same time. Tepid milk is no good at all. It should be sipped when very hot. To drink it fast destroys the good effect.

EVE—What are you thinking about, Adam.

Adam—I was thinking that, no matter what kind of a record we make, we can't charge much to heredity.—"The News."

TEACHER—You have named all the domestic animals save one. It has bristly hair; it is grimy, likes dirt and is fond of mud. Well, Tom?

Tom (shamefacedly)—That's me.—Cleveland "Plain-Dealer."



### Some Modish Dresses for Little Maids

(Continued from page 454)

manner across the front with lace insertion. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, for the dress, four and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, three yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide. For the guimpe it will take two yards of material thirty-six inches in width.

No. 2572 (15 cents).—This design in golden-brown cashmere made a pretty and serviceable dress. Black silk soutache, a natty bow of black satin and steel buttons are the attractive trimmings used. A more dressy frock resulted from the use of Copenhagen-blue pongee with narrow dark-blue velvet ribbon; the collar and shield in this case were faced with ecru lace. The front panel is a becoming feature, while the pretty collar gives the dress a jaunty air. The dress is without detail except for the tuck at the back of the blouse, consequently there is not much work in making. The separate shield might be made of contrasting material to match the turn-back cuffs, which are used when the shorter sleeves are chosen. Any of the light-weight woollens are suited to this design, as well as pongee, linen, madras, chambray, etc. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from four to ten years. The six-year size requires four and a half yards of material twenty-four inches wide, two and seven-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide.

### Rip Van Winkle

RIP VAN WINKLE returned from his long sleep looking fresh as a daisy, and made his way to the village barber shop, not only because he needed a hair-cut and shave, but also because he wished to catch up with the news.

"Let's see," said he to the barber, after he was safely tucked in the chair. "I've been asleep twenty years, haven't I?"

"Yep," replied the tonsorialist.

"Have I missed much?"

"Nope; we bin standin' pat."

"Has Congress done anything yet?"

"Not a thing."

"Jerome done anything?"

"Nope."

"Platt resigned?"

"Nope."

"Panama Canal built?"

"Nope."

"Bryan been elected?"

"Nope."

"Carnegie poor?"

"Nope."

"Well, say," said Rip, rising up in the chair, "never mind shaving the other side of my face. I'm going back to sleep again."—"Success."

### Still Susceptible

He was a nervous, fidgety young man, and he looked with considerable apprehension at the woman next him, who held a baby, its face covered with a thick veil. The baby gave now and then a sharp cry, which the woman evidently tried to suppress. At last, after many anxious glances, the young man spoke.

"Has—has that baby any—anything contagious?" he asked.

The woman looked at him with a mixture of scorn and pity.

"'Twouldn't be for most folks," she said, in a clear, carrying tone; "but maybe 'twould for you. He's teething."—"Youth's Companion."

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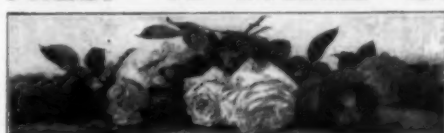
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## A Page of Selected Verses

### The Two Sides of It

There was a girl who always said  
Her fate was very hard;  
From the one thing she wanted most  
She always was debarred.

There always was a cloudy spot  
Somewhere within her sky;  
Nothing was ever quite just right,  
She used to say and sigh.

And yet her sister, strange to say,  
Whose lot was quite the same,  
Found something pleasant for herself  
In every day that came.

Of course, things tangled up sometimes  
For just a little while;  
But nothing ever stayed all wrong,  
She used to say, and smile.

So one girl sighed and one girl smiled  
Through all their lives together;  
It didn't come from luck or fate,  
From clear or cloudy weather.

The reason lay within their hearts,  
And colored all outside.  
One chose to hope and one to mope,  
And so they smiled and sighed.  
—Exchange.

### Life is Too Short

Life is too short for any vain regretting;  
Let dead delight bury its dead, I say,  
And let us go upon our way forgetting  
The joys and sorrows of each yesterday.  
Between the swift sun's rising and its setting  
We have no time for useless tears or fretting.  
Life is too short.

Life is too short for any bitter feeling;  
Time is the best avenger, if we wait.  
The years speed by, and on their wings bear  
healing—  
We have no room for anything like hate.  
This solemn truth the low mounds seem revealing  
That thick and fast about our feet are stealing.  
Life is too short.

Life is too short for aught but high endeavor—  
Too short for spite, but long enough for love.  
And love lives on forever and forever,  
It links the worlds that circle on above;  
'Tis God's first law, the universe's lever,  
In His vast realm the radiant souls sigh never.  
Life is too short.  
—Selected.

### My Wee White Lamb

Sleep, sleep, my little weary child;  
Forget the great unrest;  
No bed in heaven could be as sweet  
As is thy mother's breast.

Sleep, sleep, my little feeble lamb;  
Thou must abide with me;  
God has so many children now,  
And I have need of thee.

Sleep, sleep, my little drowsy son,  
Nor dream of anything,  
Save that thy mother holds thee close,  
My wee white lamb—my king!  
—"Woman's Life."

### The Bright Side

Life, believe me, is not a dream  
So dark as sages say;  
Oft a little morning rain  
Foretells a pleasant day.  
Sometimes there are clouds of gloom,  
But these are transient all;  
If the shower will make the roses bloom,  
Oh, why lament its fall?  
—Charlotte Bronte.

### As Every Woman Knows

Love may be joy unspeakable, and love  
May be a woe too deep for moans and tears;  
Love may be chrisom of blessing poured above  
The quiet days of uneventful years.  
And love may sometimes be just patience, spent  
In trying how to find and keep content.  
What'er it be, true love is crown or cross,  
Infinite gain, or woe of bitterest loss.  
—Selected.

### When I Have Time

When I have time, so many things I'll do  
To make life happier and more fair  
For those whose lives are crowded with care;  
I'll help to lift them from their despair—  
When I have time.

When I have time, the friend I love so well  
Shall know no more these weary toiling days;  
I'll lead her feet in pleasant paths always,  
And cheer her heart with sweetest words of  
praise—  
When I have time.

When you have time, the friend you loved so dear  
May be beyond the reach of all your sweet  
intent;  
May never know that you so kindly meant  
To fill her life with sweet content—  
When you had time.

Now is the time. Ah, friend, no longer wait  
To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer  
To those around whose lives are now so drear;  
They may not need you in the coming year—  
Now is the time.

### A Flirtation

Together we sat in a tete-a-tete,  
The prettiest girl and I.  
The light was out and the hour was late,  
For time, you know, will fly! By Jove!  
How rapidly time will fly!

Together we sat in the welcome gloom,  
Alone, unheard, unseen—  
Though her mother was in the other room,  
With a thin portiere between.

I knew that the mother in ambush lay—  
As mothers do, it seems—  
To carry the prettiest girl away—  
Away to the land of dreams. By Jove!  
To the wonderful land of dreams.

But the cherry-like lips of the pretty miss,  
Alas, were a tempting sight,  
And I ventured to beg for tiny kiss—  
Just one, before "Good night."

But the prettiest girl resented that  
In a way I'd never dreamed,  
For she airy sprang from where we sat,  
And—"what do you think?"—she screamed! By  
Jove!  
She certainly did—she screamed!

I caught the coquette in my arms—Alack,  
For such is the way of men!—  
And gruffly demanded of her a smack,  
And then—and then—and then—

Her mother came cruelly in with a light,  
And—"what do you think she said?"—  
"Oh, come little lady, kiss daddy good night!"—  
And carried her off to bed. By Jove!  
And carried the baby off to bed!  
—"Bohemian Magazine."

### Just Smile and Forget

Oh, do not be discouraged, little heart,  
This world is not a wilderness of woe,  
And if sometimes its brambles catch and tear,  
Don't let the scratches vex you so.

For all the little worries that befall,  
The small vexations that so grieve and fret,  
Tomorrow they will vanish into air;  
Then smile, dear heart, just smile and then  
forget.

And if today the skies are overcast,  
Somewhere we know the sun is shining still;  
Its silver radiance brims the lowering clouds,  
And we may catch its glory if we will.

And it is good to strive though we should fail,  
And good it is to suffer and be strong;  
And if we lift our faces to the light,  
The darkest day will ring to evensong.

And when our feet are weary and the road  
More toilsome seems with every passing day,  
To share our every burden, little heart,  
The Helper walks beside us all the way.



**Suggestions for the Thrifty Needlewoman**  
(Continued from page 459)

of tan linen embroidered with a brown emblem added a very pretty touch of contrast. Another suit for more general wear was shown in durable navy-blue cheviot, with which a shield of bright-red serge or of light blue or white linen might be worn. These suits require so little labor in the making, and the laddies need so many of them to keep well groomed, that mothers will find it a great saving when once they overcome their timidity in sewing and begin a suit with the determination to succeed. The suits are so simple and, as a rule, on the same general plan, that if a woman masters the detail of one suit, with the help of a good pattern she will soon be able to make any style desired. The trousers can easily be turned out with machine-like regularity after a little experience. This blouse laps in double-breasted style, and can be made with or without the collar. The sleeve is a very pretty variety of the sailor sleeve, with a center box-pleat and two pleats at each side at the bottom. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from two to six years, and requires for the four-year size, four yards of material twenty-four inches in width, two and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or two yards forty-four inches.

No. 2541 (15 cents).—This negligée shirt has been made after the newest model of its kind, and can be heartily recommended to the thrifty needlewoman who economizes by making garments of this description, thus getting a better fit and better material, which will outwear the article bought ready-made at a greater cost. The shirt illustrated is made of blue and white Scotch flannel, which will endure any amount of wear and washing, does not shrink and is comfortably warm. French flannel, pongee, madras, linen, chambray and gingham are the favorite fabrics for making these garments. The pattern is cut in nine sizes, from fourteen to eighteen inches neck measure, including half sizes, and corresponding to thirty-four to fifty inches breast measure, and requires for the sixteen-inch size, three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or two and a half yards forty-four inches in width.

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The question at issue was whether such a pressure would kill the toad or whether its ability to compress itself was sufficient to allow it to come out of the ordeal alive. The toad was first placed in a lump of granulous clay and the whole pressed into a brick. After the huge press had done its work, the solid brick was lifted from the machine, and the toad winked its eyes contentedly, stretched its legs and hopped away.

HE—Darling, let us take the final step.

SHE—Yes, Reginald; but, owing to the present fashion in skirts, it will have to be short.

HUSBAND—It is a great thing, that accident insurance. I have taken out a policy so that if, for instance, I merely break my arm I receive twenty-five hundred dollars.

WIFE—Wouldn't that be nice. Then I could take a trip to Europe.

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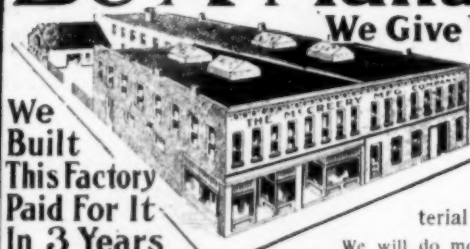


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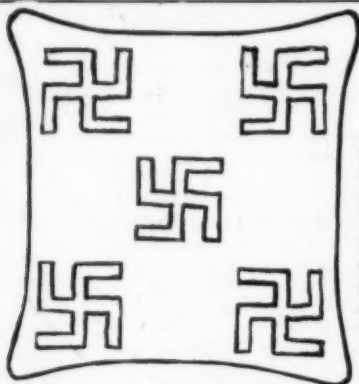
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The Swastika Cross is universally regarded as a "lucky" emblem. It represents in its mystic figure the four Ls of Luck, Love, Light, Life. It is said that long before the Christian Era this symbol was found engraved on the solid rocks of India; dug up in the ruins of Pompeii, also in the mounds of the Mound Builders, and even of the Cave dwellers. Today it is engraved on every conceivable thing, such as spoons, plates, etc., and worn on watch fobs, in breast and stick pins. This Lucky Swastika pillow is manufactured exclusively for us from our own designs. The size is 21x21 inches, and made of Tan Art Crash and needs only outlining to finish it. Postage and packing, etc., costs 8 cents; we ask you to send this when you order your pillow top. We make this offer in order to interest you in Popular Fashions, that up-to-date magazine of interest to all ladies who dressmake or those interested in millinery and good stories. It prints such stories as Booth Tarkington's "Conquest of Canaan," "Her Strange Marriage," or "Wedded to One and Loved Another," "The Fatal Ace" by the author of "Rags and Riches," "A New England Nun" by Mary E. Wilkins, "The Stolen Name of Wife," by Libbie Sprague Phillips, etc. We will send this magazine 3 months on trial for only 7 cents. Send 8 cents to prepay postage, packing, etc., on Pillow Top, and 7 cents for a trial subscription, 15 cents in all. Either offer separately if you desire. Address:

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## Modish Designs for Misses' Costumes

(Continued from page 455)

from the shoulder seam to the wrist, or trimmed with a row of buttons. The draped girdle that gives a trim appearance to the frock is of satin of the same shade as the dress material. The skirt is cut in five gores, and has a box-pleat effect in the center-front and its back fullness laid in an inverted pleat. It is, of course, sewed onto the waist. The pattern is in five sizes, from thirteen to seventeen years, and requires for the fifteen-year-old size, five and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide or three and three-eighths yards forty-four inches.

No. 2418 (15 cents).—This is one of the new styles of skirts made with bretelles that are to be fashionable this season. Our model is of brown and black diagonal chevot, but any fancy woolen material can be substituted for its development if desired. The skirt is cut with six gores, and the bretelles, as is plainly shown in the illustration, are cut in one with the front and back gores. Either a front or back closing can be made, as is preferred. This is a very convenient skirt to wear over half-worn shirt waists of silk, woolen, lingerie materials, etc. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires for the sixteen-year size, eight yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and three-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, four and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-four inches wide. The skirt is five and one-quarter yards around the bottom.

No. 2558 (15 cents).—Stone-gray cashmere with trimming of narrow dark-gray velvet ribbon or gray silk braid made this pretty frock. The buttons are covered with gray velvet, but a satin covering is also very popular. A variety of guimpes will give the appearance of many changes of costume. Under a garment of this description one can finish wearing net or lingerie waists which have become too passé to be worn alone. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires seven and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, five and five-eighths yards thirty-six inches wide or five yards forty-four inches in width.

## The Care of the Eyes

WHATEVER promotes general hygiene is beneficial to the eyes. One should avoid reading while lying down or when exhausted, and sudden changes from the dark to brilliant light. Reading in trains is bad for the eyes by reason of the oscillating movements, requiring the paper to be held too near, causing overwork of the muscles of accommodation.

One should carry the head erect and avoid tight neckwear, which causes passive congestion of the head and eyes.

The first symptoms of failing sight are hyper-secretion of tears, burning of eyelids, loss of eyelashes and congestion of the mucosa.

## A Lottery for Dolly

MARGIE was industriously sewing for her doll, when she suddenly stopped work and turned to her mother.

"Oh, mama, what do you think?" she exclaimed.

"What is the trouble, dearie?" asked the mother.

"I started to make my doll a bonnet," explained Margie, "and I do believe it's going to come out an apron!"—"Woman's Home Companion."

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NEW DESIGN



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## We Will Answer Any Question You Wish to Ask

The Editor feels that the long delay necessary for answers to appear in the Magazine prevents many subscribers who desire immediate information from being benefited by this column.

Hereafter it will only be necessary to enclose ten cents in stamps with your inquiry to secure a confidential reply, mailed in a sealed envelope.

Inquiries may be made on the following subjects:

- 1.—Harmless and beneficial methods of improving face, figure, complexion and hair.
- 2.—Individually becoming styles and colors.
- 3.—Newest ideas for entertaining.
- 4.—Suggestions for weddings.
- 5.—How to remove spots and stains.
- 6.—House decorations and questions pertaining to the home.

All communications should be directed to Editor, Correspondence Column, The McCall Company, New York City.

N. R. C.—The only really permanent cure for superfluous hair is electrolysis, applied by a good operator. This is expensive, but effectual. The application of peroxide of hydrogen will bleach the hair and make it almost imperceptible, and if persisted in the hair will become dry and brittle and break off at the roots. The peroxide is harmless and will not injure the skin. The superfluous hair should first be washed with ammonia and water. A tablespoonful of ammonia in a washbowl of water is about the right quantity. The hairs should then be wet several times with the peroxide. It can be used daily. If the skin feels tender, dilute the peroxide a little with water before using it a second time, and apply witch hazel and water.

G. L. V.—Girls of fourteen wear their hair in a braid. The hair is first tied at the top of the head with rather a broad ribbon, while another bow finishes the end of the braid.

N. O. L.—Warm olive oil, if applied every night and rubbed gently into the scar, will make it less conspicuous. But this treatment will take some time.

SOUTHERN GIRL.—If your hair is inclined to turn gray prematurely, do not wash it oftener than once a month, using pure castile soap and water, and discontinue using the borax; it is evidently too drying for your hair. Rub a little olive oil into the roots of the hair, when the hair is thoroughly dry. Castor oil is excellent for this purpose, but is so sticky that it is difficult to apply. The following lotion will, I think, do your hair good: Tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of lavender, ½ dram; oil of rosemary, ½ dram; eau de cologne, 8 ounces. This is prepared from a prescription of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, and if you use it regularly every other night for a few weeks your hair will be strengthened and the fall will be arrested. Be sure to brush your hair thoroughly; you must spend a short time every night over this most important detail of the toilet. Your hair brushes should always be kept most scrupulously clean, even at the risk of spoiling them. You should wash them once a week with hot water and ammonia. If you rinse them in cold water and dry them quickly they will not be at all soft.

Mrs. F. M. M.—Wash your hair every two weeks and air it by letting it hang down your back for about half an hour once a day. If you follow this plan it should have no odor.

M. L. W.—The clearness and, consequently, the beauty of the skin depend so much upon the health of the body that no one can hope to have a brilliant and healthy complexion who suffers from indigestion, neuralgia, anæmia, etc.; therefore, due regard must be

(Continued on page 506)

## That Waist Is Not Spoiled



This coat was made from a Cheviot suit ripped up and dyed black with Diamond Dyes for Wool. Mrs. Wakefield thinks that it is the prettiest coat she ever had.

"My little girl spilled ink on one of her best waists and when I asked what was the best thing to do about it, the druggist said 'Diamond Dyes.' So I dyed it a rich navy blue and now the waist is better than new, for I made it a prettier color. I was so pleased I just had to tell you. My cloth coat is made from an old suit that I ripped up and dyed black with 'Diamond Dyes,' and it's the prettiest I ever had."

MRS. PAUL WAKEFIELD, New York City.

Wise and thrifty mothers use

## Diamond Dyes

and thus have at once more clothes and more money for little luxuries.

### IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT GOODS TO BE DYED:

Diamond Dyes are the Standard of the World and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the *real* Diamond Dyes and the *kind* of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intend to dye.

Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye claim that their imitations will color Wool, Silk, or Cotton ("all fabrics") equally well. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on Wool, Silk or other animal fibres can be used as successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen or other vegetable fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for Wool cannot be used for coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, but are especially adapted for Wool, Silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

"Mixed Goods," also known as "Union Goods," are made chiefly of either Cotton, Linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for Cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

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**Dandruff.** Hall's Hair Renewer at once removes all dandruff from the scalp, and completely destroys the dandruff germs.

**Promotes Growth.** Hall's Hair Renewer stimulates and nourishes the hair-bulbs and promotes a luxuriant growth of hair.

**DOES NOT CHANGE THE COLOR OF THE HAIR**

**A Splendid Dressing.** Hall's Hair Renewer does not interfere with curling or waving the hair.

**Your Doctor.** Show the "ingredients" to your family physician. He is acquainted with each one, hence can give you a valuable opinion concerning their use for falling hair, dandruff, etc.

**Ingredients.** Glycerin, Capsicum, Tea, Rosemary Leaves, Bay Rum, Sulphur, Boroglycerin, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.

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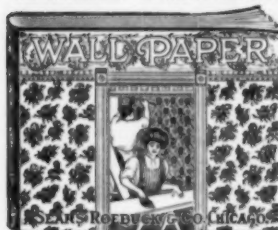
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proved Transfer Paper Pattern of an EYELET SHIRT WAIST SET, or an EYELET CORSET COVER, or a 17in. LAZY DAISY CENTERPIECE, or a SOFA PILLOW

**Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass., Box B**

**Free**

## On the Unknown Trail

(Continued from page 435)

content. "Then we'll take the unknown trail together," he said.

"Marie Louise."

Mrs. Knight's audible whisper spanned the space of the box rail. Marie Louise was seated in the chair nearest the stage, half hidden by a sweep of old-rose draperies. The others in the party had been chatting in whispers, their backs half turned to the stage. She wondered how they could do it. Leaning her chin on her fingertips, she bent forward and watched the play. "Arizonan," the programme announced it to be. It was not the plot that caught her fancy and swept her out of herself; it was the atmosphere of the scene. Yellow and red, and skies of deepest blue! Even the false glare of the spotlights and calcium could not rob the picture of its reality to her. She looked down at it and forgot New York, forgot the year between, forgot everything in her life but the bit of Arizona before her, and that other bit in her own life.

One of the soldiers on the stage brought on a small gray burro, and she laughed softly to herself. The poor little burro, with the red silk handkerchief binding its leg! Esteban had been sent back after it as soon as they had reached camp. It had been the Rattler's suggestion, and he had smiled grimly when the Mexican passed reluctantly and dubiously out of sight and left him alone with Tristram Knight.

"Marie Louise!"

The tone was insistent and refused to be ignored. Marie Louise glanced up indifferently and discovered a tall figure standing behind the chair. The lights were low. She could not distinguish the newcomer's face. An empty chair stood just back of her own, and she inclined her head slightly toward it. Mrs. Knight smiled comfortably and leaned back in her own seat.

A year ago, almost. Marie Louise stared thoughtfully down at the painted rocks and canvas mountains. He had kept his word and disappeared as soon as the deal had gone through. There had been no trouble. Grismer had not been blind to its own interests, nor the pleasant proximity of a booming copper district. And it had boomed. The arroyo and its hillsides had been torn and stabbed with shaft workings, and the silence and beauty of the old camp by the waterfall had given way to a mule trail and the clatter of the miners' shacks and grub tent.

Once she had heard of him through her uncle. Six months after they had returned to New York he had told, as a laughable incident of the new mines, that Jack Yates, his partner, had given himself up to the law in Grismer; that he had supplied his own bonds and been his own lawyer, and had won the case. It had been an interesting case, Knight added—mighty interesting, as those Western things go. But Yates had picked up a witness—a Mexican fellow who had been on the spot at the time of the murder, or rather the killing. The fellow had been mixed up in the row himself, Yates had said, but with the assistance of assurance as to his personal safety in the case—and a liberal witness fee—Esteban had borne excellent testimony for the defence and had cleared the reputation of Jack Yates, otherwise the Rattler. And the government bounty had been lifted from the pelt of the wolf.

"It needs a little more local color, doesn't it?" said a voice at her side.

The curtain fell. In the momentary hush which lay over the house as the lights raised, Marie Louise turned her head toward the



speaker. With lips half parted she met his gaze, and did not speak. There was something lacking to the fitness of it all. A tilted Mexican sombrero, a smoking revolver, a chestnut horse and the loneliness of the unknown trail.

Her uncle was shaking hands with Yates, his partner, and introducing him to the others. Marie Louise sat in her chair and was silent. When Yates lifted her cloak to her shoulders she rose and looked at him curiously. He was not in evening dress.

"I arrived in New York just one hour and a half ago," he said; don't criticize. Really, I do know better. I went directly from the station to your home, and they told me you were here. So I came after you."

"Why?"

The question had slipped from her lips before a second thought could check it. Her aunt glanced over her shoulder and asked Yates to take Marie Louise. For a moment they were alone in the box.

"I have come about three thousand miles after you," he said. "Don't you know why? You needn't answer. You answered it all right when you sat looking at that play, and I watched you. You haven't forgotten?"

"There was nothing to forget."

"Wasn't there? Why did you let me ride to camp with you that day, when a word from you would have cut away the last rope from me? Why did you give me the chance to live again?"

"Marie Louise!"

"I must go; my aunt is calling us. They are turning out the lights."

She gathered up her fan and chiffon muff from the chair hurriedly. The Rattler did not move.

"It's your hand on the bridle, little girl," he said. "Shall we travel the trail together?"

The electric rose-tinted bulb above their heads went out. Beyond the curtains the lights from the stairs shone dimly. Marie Louise raised the chiffon muff to her face, her lips pressed against the bunch of violets on it. She tried to think rationally—to remember the day of the revolver and the hunted wolf. But Yates was looking down at her, his eyes insistent, passionate, confident, and the hands that held the chiffon muff trembled.

"It's over the border this time, sweetheart," he said. "I've followed you all the way up the unknown trail, don't you know? Didn't you turn back once to wait and listen for me? Didn't you know I would come?"

The chiffon muff fell to the floor.

"Marie Louise!"

"I am coming, dear," called Marie Louise, after a moment's hesitation. "I—I lost something."

Yates held aside the curtain for her to pass. The color was high in her face, but she did not look at him. He stooped to recover the bit of chiffon and violets on the floor.

"Robbed on the border," he said under his breath, to the figure ahead on the stairs. "No ransom accepted!"

And they passed out together.

#### Equal to the Occasion

TOURIST—My physician advises me to locate where I may have the benefit of the south wind. Does it blow here?

LANDLORD—My! but you're fortunate in coming to just the right place! Why, the south wind always blows here.

TOURIST—Always? Why, it seems to be blowing from the north now.

LANDLORD—Oh, it may be coming from that direction, but it's the south wind. It's just coming back, you know.—"Post."



## Your Complexion

DOES IT NEED A "COLD CREAM" OR A MASSAGE CREAM?



Today one doesn't have to argue the necessity of using some face cream. Well-groomed people confess the necessity of some face cream for preserving skin health just as they confess the necessity of umbrellas or rubbers or raincoats for preserving general health.

It is today rather a question of "Which face cream," or better still, "Does my skin need a cold cream or a MASSAGE cream in order that I may always appear good-looking, clean-looking, wholesome, and, yes, young looking?"

"Cold" or "grease" creams have their uses, but are not sufficient for the face any more than one kind of food is sufficient for the stomach, or one kind of medicine to cure any disease. Use cold or grease creams, if you will—there are hundreds of brands. But no matter how many you use you should always have a place on your dresser for a massage cream, and there is only one with a national reputation, namely, POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM.

Now for the difference between an ordinary cold cream and a real massage cream like Pompeian. Cold creams are merely rubbed into the pores—and stay there. This may feel good, but not really improve the looks. Pompeian Massage Cream is rubbed into the pores and then out again, bringing with it all the pore-clogging impurities—soap particles, dust, soot, etc. It is this foreign matter in the pores which causes muddy complexions, blackheads, face "shine" and similar disfigurements.

The pores must be cleansed before the rosy blood can get the circulation it seeks. When you massage with Pompeian Massage Cream you'll be astonished at the results.

"Your Pompeian Massage Cream positively insults me every time I use it," a man recently wrote us. "I had no idea so much dirt could get in the pores and stay there, despite soap and water."

"When first I used Pompeian," wrote a woman, "I was astonished as at my first Turkish bath."

You see the point. Pompeian being a "rolling" massage cream (that is, it rolls out the dirt), gets at the root of facial troubles, namely, clogged pores. "Grease" or "cold" creams do not—can not—roll out the dirt, and in fact merely rub it in. And it is the dirt that is in—not the dirt that is on—that retards circulation, and makes people's faces sallow and muddy instead of being clear and fresh and smooth. For a soft, clear, clean skin use POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM.

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Patent Nos. 508,928-509,233

### A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life-preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he does not keep it, write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world.

The Rubens Shirt can now be had in all sizes for ladies and misses as well as infants from birth to any age. It fits so snugly to the form that it is particularly effective in protecting the health of invalids or others who are delicate. The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk. Sold at Dry Goods Stores. Circulars with Price List free.

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The Genuine Rubens Shirt has the name "Rubens" stamped on every garment. Manufactured by

**RUBENS & MARBLE, 99 Market St., Chicago, Ill.**



"Used while you sleep." **Diphtheria, Catarrh.**

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use.

### For Sale By All Druggists

Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.

**THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York**  
Leeming-Biles Building, Montreal, Canada



## "Stork" Pants

(Trade-Mark Registered)

### WATERPROOF

Button neatly over regular diaper. Keep baby's dresses dry and sweet. Made of "Stork" Sheetting—a rubberless, water-proof fabric, light as linen. Easily cleaned. 50c a Pair. Sold by dry goods dealers throughout the United States.

**"STORK" SHEETING** by the yard, \$1.00 and \$1.50. "Stork" Catch-All Bibs, 50c. If your dealer hasn't "Stork" goods, send to us.

**FREE**—For your dealer's name, Baby Sponge Bag, made of "Stork" Sheetting, as a useful sample—also descriptive booklet. Write for them.

**The Stork Co., Dept. G-C, Boston, Mass.**  
Also Manufacturers of "Stork" Absorbent Diapers



### Answers to Correspondents

(Continued from page 503)

paid to everything which affects the general health if you want your skin to be in good condition. The best aids to beauty are abundant ablutions of the entire body, wholesome and easily-digested food, plenty of fresh air and sufficient sleep. The following sulphur lotion is an excellent remedy for pimples: Sulphur precipitate, 1 dram; alcohol, 1 ounce. Shake before applying. May be used several times daily.

**J. D. B.—1.** Buttermilk is excellent for the complexion. It should be lightly rubbed on the face at night with a bit of absorbent cotton, or a soft, clean rag, and allowed to remain on all night. **2.** If your friend writes to you asking if he may call upon you on a certain evening, and you care to have him do so, write a courteous note telling him that you will be at home and will be glad to see him. That is all that is necessary. If he invites you to go driving in the daytime, and you have known him quite a while, there is no harm in your accepting the invitation; but it would not be proper for you to go driving alone with a man in the evening, or with a comparative stranger.

**HAPPY WIFE.—1.** Net of all varieties is very fashionable for evening wear this season. Plain white net trimmed with embroidered or darned net bands, as you suggest, would be very pretty. Sorry we could not answer your query sooner, but it was impossible. **2.** It is perfectly correct to buy postals for your postal album. In fact, everyone who has a large collection always does so.

**"DEEDEE."**—If the new high collars are not becoming to you, do not wear them. Make your collars rather low, but higher in the back than in the front, and the effect will be fashionable.

**CRAWLEY.—1.** You should always bow to a man you know, under all circumstances. **2.** It is not at all injurious to use soap on the face. On the contrary, if a proper soap is selected and used once a day, the effect is very beneficial.

**W.**—If you will rub a little vaseline on your nails every night before retiring you will find they will become tougher and not so brittle.

**MRS. R. C. C.**—Electrolysis is the operation with the electric needle for the removal of superfluous hair. Skin specialists will always perform the operation, and many physicians. Your doctor should be able to tell you of a competent operator in your nearest large city.

**WESTERN SUBSCRIBER.**—Have the following anti-dandruff lotion made up and rub it well into the scalp with a small sponge every night: Acetic acid, ½ ounce; glycerine, 2 drams; carbolic acid, ½ dram; elderflower-water, 3 ounces; rose water, 6 ounces. If persevered with, this will completely eradicate the dandruff and remedy the irritation of the scalp, and will be very soothing and refreshing in its effects. When the dandruff has completely disappeared, you may substitute for the above lotion this tonic preparation: Sulphate of quinine, 12 grains; vinegar of cartharides, 1 ounce; rectified spirits of wine, 6 drams; glycerine 2 drams; rose water, 4 ounces; orange-flower-water, 4 ounces.

**JUANITA.**—Read answer to "M. L. W."

**VIOLET.**—Finely powdered orris root is excellent for a dry shampoo.

**PERPLEXED.**—If you happen to get a ring on your finger that fits so tight you cannot remove it, a very easy way to get it off is as follows: Take a piece of cord or wrapping thread and push one end of it under the ring,



## WURLITZER

THE BIG MONEY-SAVING MUSIC HOUSE

For 52 years Wurlitzer Musical Instruments have been the world's standard. We supply the United States Government.

Hundreds of prices cut in half this year. \$100 cornets, only \$50; \$20 cornets, only \$10; \$100 violin outfits, only \$50; \$20 violin outfits, only \$10; \$25 guitar and mandolin outfits, only \$12.50. Free course of music lessons with each instrument.

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## Agents Wanted

We are mill agents and carry a full and complete line of Wool Dress Goods and Cotton fabrics. We want agents in every town in the United States. Liberal proposition. Only workers wanted. Credit extended to responsible parties who can furnish proper references.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS CO., Dept. 34, 256 Church Street, New York



### 40 BREEDS

Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Largest poultry farm in the Northwest. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4 cents for fine 80-page Annual Poultry Book. **H. F. NEUBERT, Box 975, Mankato, Minn.**

**MUSIC LESSONS FREE** at Your Home Write today for our Booklet. It tells how to learn to play any instrument: Piano, Organ, Violin, etc. Address **American School of Music, 214 Clark St., Dept. 58, Chicago, Ill.**

Then, beginning just above the ring, wind the cord very tightly round and round the finger, clear up to the tip of the finger. Now take hold of the end of the cord that was slipped under the ring and unwind the cord. As the string unwinds the ring will be carried along with it and removed without any difficulty. This is an old method of removing a tight ring, and it may prove very useful knowledge in case of a tight ring and a swollen finger.

**M. V. G., Iowa.**—You should consult an oculist. From your description of your eyes it looks as if you were straining them and needed glasses.

**MOTHERLESS GIRL and HOPEFUL.**—Read answer to "N. R. C." at the beginning of this column.

**K. L. C.**—The following lotion will often cause freckles and moth patches to fade away and disappear: Corrosive sublimate, 8 grains; witch hazel, 3 ounces; rose water, 3 ounces. It is best to let the druggist prepare this lotion. Mark it plainly "Poison—for external use only." Touch the freckles with it several times daily. It is perfectly harmless to the skin.

**FARMER'S WIFE.**—I think the following recipe for preventing rain and dampness from penetrating through the soles of boots and shoes is what you want: Melt together in an old pan two parts by weight of tallow and one of common resin; warm the soles of the boots and apply the liquid warm, but not hot, and so long as it will sink in. A pair of badly hammered, porous soles will take up as much as four ounces of mixture, which will prevent the absorption of as much water. Repeat the application as the soles wear and it will greatly increase their durability. The upper leathers may be treated in the same way, but the resin diminishes their pliability. This will make shoes nearly waterproof.



# FREE ANY ARTICLE ON THESE PAGES---VERY REMARKABLE OFFERS

WE WANT CLUB-RAISERS—LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND GIRLS—in every City, Town and Village in the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for **McCALL'S MAGAZINE**, the most popular Ladies' Magazine published. By getting your neighbors and friends to subscribe you can obtain, free, any article on these pages. **NO OUTFIT IS NECESSARY.** All you require is a copy of **McCALL'S MAGAZINE**. Your own subscription, new or renewal, counts as one towards any premium, providing you send it in yourself. **Send 50 cents for each subscription (send 75 cents for Canadian subscriptions).** Every subscriber gets a **Free Pattern of her own selection.** If you cannot secure all the subscriptions for the article of your choice at once, send them as fast as you take them. All subscriptions will be credited carefully to your account until you select premium. Every article is guaranteed by The McCall Company and if not exactly as represented your money will be promptly returned. No premiums given for subscriptions taken in Manhattan or Bronx (Boroughs of New York City). When sending your orders do not fail to give the name and address of each subscriber in full and your own name, post office, county and State. Tell ladies who give their subscriptions to you that they will receive the first Magazine and Free Pattern within two weeks. Club-raiser will receive premium within two weeks. **Delivery charges are paid by consignee, except where otherwise stated.** See special rule on page 509, which applies to all premiums. **We seldom discontinue any premium; make your choice from this or any previous number of McCall's MAGAZINE. Send All Clubs to THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 to 246 West 37th Street, NEW YORK CITY.**

Offer 51—Handsome **Bureau Cover**, 54 inches long, 17 inches wide. Irish point lace effect with embroidered edge. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 161—Pure Irish Linen **Bureau Cover**. Stamped to be embroidered; Tray Cloth and two Doilies to match. Size of bureau cover, 18 by 44 inches. 1,170 square inches altogether, of pure Irish linen. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 4—One fine quality **Hair Brush**, best bristles, beautifully polished handle and back. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50c each.

Offer 451—**Corset Cover**, made of fine cambric, edged about the top and armholes with fine tuchon lace, one inch wide. Front has two rows of tuchon insertion separated by a band of four hemstitched tucks. Back is plain with under-arm seam and just enough fullness at waistline to make a neat-fitting Corset Cover. Sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents.

Offer 286—**VERY SPECIAL OFFER. Three Hand-Painted Pillow Tops**; each top 22 inches square; excellent material. Animal and floral designs. All three tops sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions.

Offer 389—**Magnificent Centerpiece**, square or round, 2 feet 6 inches across, in Irish point lace effect. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 437—**Pearl-Handled Pen**. It is mounted in sterling silver. Sent on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 160½—**Quarter-dozen Pure Linen Ladies' Handkerchiefs**, full size, with neat hemstitched border. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 421—**Scholars' Companion**. Imitation rose-wood stained box; polished imitation inlaid top; contains penholder with ½ dozen pens penwiper, rules, pencil eraser and ¼ dozen best black pencils. One of our very best offers; made for the children's sake. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Offer 46—One pair high-grade six-inch **Steel Scissors**, highly polished nickel-plated finish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 44—Pair high-grade **Buttonhole Scissors**, 2 subs.

Offer 43—One pair high-grade **Embroidery Scissors**, with long, fine points, suitable for fancy work. 2 subscribers.

Offer 9—Half-dozen **Silver Napkin Rings**, in the new narrow shape; neatly engraved. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 238—**Silver Nut Cracker and 6 Silver Picks**, very useful and ornamental. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 313—**Child's 3-Piece Set (Rogers)**, consisting of Knife, Fork and Spoon. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 69—**Little Wonder Ruffer and Braider** for all kinds of gathering, single or double. Superior to any other ruffer for shirring as the lines can be run close together with perfect ease. Absolutely reliable. Sent, postage prepaid, for sending 1 new or renewal subscription for McCall's Magazine (your own if you like) and to cts. added money.

Offer 235—**One Pair of Kid Gloves**, in black, white, gray or tan. The gloves we offer are the celebrated **MEYER'S MAKE**, known throughout the entire United States for their reliability. Every pair guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Be sure to state size and color desired. All sizes up to 7½. When size 8 is desired we can send only black.

Offer 275—**Solid Sterling Silver Thimble**, handsomely engraved, any size for 2 subscribers.

Offer 120—**Two Sterling Silver (one Gold Filled if desired) Hat Pins**, different designs. 2 subscribers.

Offer 71—**Ladies' or Misses' Comb Set**, consisting of one back comb and 2 side combs, in tortoise-shell finish; warranted unbreakable. These 3 combs, all full size, sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

RING MEASURE

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Offer 21



Offer 19



Offer 174



Offer 378 (3 subs.)



Offer 20



Offer 18



Offer 175



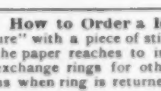
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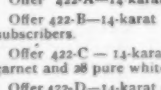
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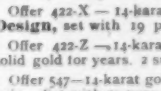
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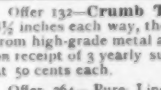
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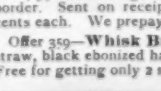
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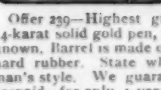
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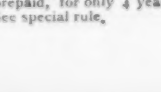
Offer 422-D



Offer 422-X



Offer 422-Z



Offer 547



Offer 132

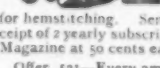
Offer 264—Pure Linen **Sideboard Cover**, 16 inches wide, 54 inches long; has 2-inch drawwork hemstitched border. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 359—**Whisk Broom**, 8½ inches long, fine quality straw, black ebonyized handle with sterling silver ornament. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

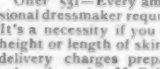
Offer 239—**Highest grade Fountain Pen**, fitted with 14-karat solid gold pen, and the only perfect feeding device known. Barrel is made of finest quality, beautifully polished hard rubber. State whether you wish lady's or gentleman's style. We guarantee this pen for one year. Sent, prepaid, for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. See special rule.



Offer 28—**Stitch Ripper**; an article of great service for ripping and picking out machine stitching, basting, and drawing thread for hemstitching. Sent prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



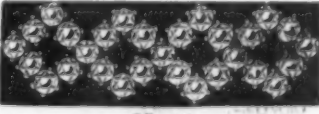
Offer 331—Every amateur and professional dressmaker requires a **Skirt Gage**. It's a necessity if you wish to adjust the height or length of skirts perfectly. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.



Offer 8—**Bissell's "Cyclo" Bearing Carpet Sweeper**, made from the choicest cabinet wood, with finest piano polish finish—the most popular carpet sweeper made. Noiseless, runs easily, is absolutely dust proof. Sent on receipt of only 10 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 422-A



Offer 547



Offer 331



# 8=EVER-BLOOMING ROSE BUSHES=8



We want every reader and subscriber of McCall's MAGAZINE to possess this magnificent collection of rose bushes. They are strong, well-rooted plants, guaranteed to reach you in healthy, growing condition and will bloom the first season planted. The greatest care has been used in selecting only such varieties as will produce the best results under the various conditions of soil and climate in all sections, and roses we offer are the valuable and choice monthly bloomers. They will produce in profusion immense flowers, deliciously fragrant and of the most fascinating shapes and colors.

**Our Offer** To everyone sending us fifty cents for one year's subscription for McCall's Magazine, we will send the magazine for one full year and, in addition, we will deliver to any part of the United States, without any charge for the roses whatever, the collection of Eight Hardy Ever-Blooming Rose Bushes, as named and described below. All we ask is for you to send us 10 cents to cover cost of carefully packing and shipping the Eight Bushes. Send 60 cents for one year's subscription and the Eight Rose Bushes.

## 8-EIGHT EVER-BLOOMING ROSES-8

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.**—Our description is inadequate to portray the beauty of this charming rose. It is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, and will bloom in the greatest profusion from early spring until late fall. The flowers are handsomely formed, extra large and perfectly double. They are of pure white, delicately suffused with pale lemon yellow near the center; deliciously fragrant, and borne on long, strong stems, which hold the flowers erect.

**Safrano.**—This rose is valuable for both planting in the garden and house culture, and one which will quickly develop into a well-formed bush the first season planted. It is extremely hardy and will thrive under very adverse conditions, blooming continuously through the entire growing season. The buds are large and exquisitely formed, developing into immense double flowers of a bright apricot yellow, changing to orange-fawn, and are highly fragrant.

**La France.**—One of the most beautiful and fragrant pink roses ever introduced, and unsurpassed as a free flowering variety. It is a strong, vigorous grower and one of the hardiest of all ever-bloomers. The flowers are faultlessly formed, and are an exquisite shade of silvery rose, covered with a pink satiny sheen over all the petals, and the abundance of bloom produced in one season is simply astounding.

**Helen Gould.**—For general planting, this is one of the most valuable red roses ever produced, and no garden collection is complete without it. The flowers are extra large, handsomely formed and of the richest velvety crimson color. It is a vigorous grower and a constant bloomer, producing masses of beautiful, fragrant flowers from time of planting all the summer.

**Etoile de Lyon.**—This variety claims first place as the most desirable and thrifty yellow bedding rose, and is one well deserving of extensive cultivation. It is remarkably hardy and a healthy, vigorous grower, producing masses of deep golden-yellow flowers early and late. The flowers are perfect in construction, possessing a most delightful fragrance, and retain their deep rich color through the hottest summer months.

**Clothilde Soupert.**—As a free flowering variety, for pot culture or garden planting, this rose has no equal, and it is one of the most hardy, vigorous-growing ever-bloomers. The flowers are a beautiful creamy white tinted with bright clear pink, and deliciously sweet. They are perfectly double, borne in massive clusters, and frequently produced in such profusion as to hide the entire bush.

**Etoile de France.**—The gold medal rose of France, and claimed to be the finest of its color ever introduced. It is an exceedingly rapid grower, quickly developing into a well-formed bush, covered with handsome, leathery foliage of a rich bronzy green, making it a most attractive and valuable variety for bedding purposes. The flowers are of immense size, perfectly double, of a beautiful, deep velvety crimson, having a most delicious perfume, and are liberally produced from early spring to late fall.

**Bridesmaid.**—This is one of the most popular pink roses under cultivation, and well deserving of a prominent place in every garden. It is extremely hardy, a rapid grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of a bright, clear pink, extra large and delightfully tea scented. The abundance of bloom produced by this rose in one season is remarkable.

**All the above 8 Roses and McCall's Magazine for a year for 60 cents**

**THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 to 246 West 37th Street, New York City**

## Genuine Rogers Tableware



Illustration of Oxford Design.

**Offer 221**—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Teaspoons, Oxford design. Sent free, charges prepaid, for getting only 4 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

**Offer 205**—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Tableknives, with smooth and beautiful steel handles and blades, heavily plated with pure silver. Sent on receipt of 9 yearly subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

**Offer 209**—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Tablespoons, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

**Offer 208**—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Tableforks, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

**Offer 210**—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Dessertspoons, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

**Offer 206**—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Fruit Knives, Oxford design, for 9 subscriptions. We prepay delivery.

**Offer 217**—Rogers AA Large Berry Spoon, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

**Offer 250**—Rogers Large Gravy Ladle, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

**Offer 211**—Rogers AA Sugar Shell, Oxford design—2 subs.

**Offer 212**—Rogers AA Cream Ladle, Oxford design—2 subs.

**Offer 213**—Rogers AA Pickle Fork, Oxford design—2 subs.

**Offer 222**—Rogers AA Butter Knife, Oxford design—2 subs.

**Offer 216**—Rogers AA Cold Meat Fork, Oxford design—for getting 2 subscribers.

**Offer 387**—Handsome Table Cloth, every thread guaranteed pure imported linen. This is really a very beautiful cloth of fine quality. Size 8 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Has 7-inch hemstitched drawn-work border. Given for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

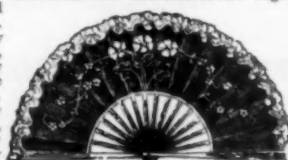
**Offer 83**—All-Lace White Bedspread and Two All-Lace White Shams to Match. Spread is over 7½ feet long and over 5½ feet wide. The lace shams are each 3 ft. square. One of the best premiums we offer. Sent for only 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.



**Offer 534**—Ladies' Black Bag, in the large size now so fashionable, lined with fine moire lining and fitted with neat and stylish purse and round gilt fancy mirror and a glass vinaigrette. Sent for 4 yearly subscriptions at 50c each.

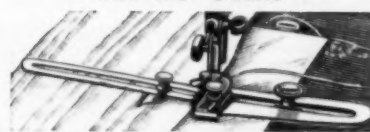
**Offer 50**—Pure Silk Fan with embroidered lace edging and spangled floral decorations.

An exceedingly handsome fan, suitable for any occasion. Choice of black or white. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, and safe delivery guaranteed, for 2 subscriptions at 50c each.



Offer 50

## A Sewing Machine Tucker that Fits Any Machine for 20 Cents



**Offer 65**—The Magic Tucker fits all machines; is easily put on or taken off; has no spring to break; cannot get out of order; does not touch the foot or feed of machine; does not cut, pull or stretch the goods. Makes the smallest pin tuck to the largest tuck. Tucks silks, flannels, woollens, without creasing, basting or measuring. Sent, prepaid, to any lady sending us 1 subscriber for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents and 20 cents extra, or sent free for 2 subscribers. If your machine is an Automatic or a Wilcox & Gibbs, please say so when ordering.

**Offer 140**—Lady's Umbrella, 26-inch; made of finest quality union taffeta; steel rod; beautiful pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver; straight or hooked handle, as preferred. A most excellent umbrella that will give entire satisfaction as to appearance and wear. Sent for 9 subscribers for McCall's MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

**Offer 232**—Large Size Wrist Bag, made of the very finest and best baby walrus Yohisi leather. Is full moire lined. Is fitted with a coin purse. Black. Nine inches long. Sent for 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



# All These Beautiful Furs Are Offered FREE

POSITIVELY NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND

WE pay delivery charges to any post office in the United States. Every fur we send out is guaranteed by us to be this season's goods, made especially for our use. The styles are the very latest. The furs we offer this season are very much better value than any we have ever offered before, as having placed our order in the middle of the summer months, we were able to secure lower prices than heretofore. Keep this page as these remarkable Fur Offers will not appear again this season. **All Fur Orders will be filled up to April 1st, 1909.**

Offer 588—**Ladies' Magnificent Brown Fur Scarf**, in the new shawl shape; over 6 feet in length. The shawl part is over 6 inches wide and fits neatly around the neck. The fur is smooth, glossy and thick, and is lined with a good quality of brown satin. Each side of the scarf is trimmed with two tails, and two fancy braid ornaments decorate the upper part of this fur. We will carefully pack this scarf and send it, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 12 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 589—**Ladies' Large Brown or Black Square Pillow-Shaped Muff**, made of beautiful, glossy, thick fur, with rich satin lining, sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 8 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Be sure to state whether you wish a black or brown muff. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 590—**Ladies' Genuine Gray Squirrel Scarf**, beautifully lined with gray satin. This is one of the prettiest pieces we offer. It is over 4 feet in length, and is guaranteed by us to be genuine gray squirrel. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing 18 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 591—**Large Square-Shaped Pillow Muff**, of beautiful, soft, thick, genuine gray squirrel fur, lined with very good quality of gray satin. This muff matches Scarf 590, and is guaranteed by us to be genuine gray squirrel. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 29 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 592—**Girls' Fur Set**, consisting of ermine scarf (measuring 4 feet in length, lined with white satin) and a pillow-shaped muff. The muff is trimmed with head and silk hanger. A very pretty set, suitable for a girl from seven to twelve years of age. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting 12 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 594—**Misses' Brown Fur Set**, consisting of a neat throw scarf, made of thick, glossy fur, and a muff. The scarf is over 4 feet in length and is lined with a good quality of brown satin. The muff is also satin-lined, and has cord hanger. This is a very pretty set for a girl from thirteen to seventeen years of age. Set will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing 14 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

**OFFER EXTRAORDINARY, 591—Ladies' Black or Brown Throw Scarf**, of soft, thick, glossy fur, lined with black or brown satin to match color of scarf. Over 4½ feet in length. This splendid scarf, in either black or brown (be sure to state which color you want), will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing only 6 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. No offer in the history of the publishing business has ever equaled this. We make this offer to introduce our excellent premiums to our thousands of readers. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 595—**Ladies Scarf**. Exactly like Offer 591, except that it comes in brown only, is 6 inches longer and is made of a somewhat thicker fur. Sent, charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting 8 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 596—**Ladies' Rich, Heavy, Glossy, Brown Isabella Coney Throw Scarf**. Measures over 5 feet in length. Is beautifully lined with a good, rich satin in a floral design. This stylish-looking fur piece will be sent, charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 14 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 597—For our readers desiring an exceptionally luxurious piece of fur we have selected Offer 597. This is a **Throw Scarf** of blended water mink. It is dark-brown in color and has a black stripe running through the center, the entire length of the scarf. This scarf measures within 3 inches of being 6 feet, and is lined with an excellent quality of satin, and will be sent, charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for getting only 24 yearly subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Offer 592—**Child's Set**. An exceptionally pretty little set, consisting of a fancy ermine muff, trimmed with silk ornaments and hanger, and pretty ermine scarf to match. Sent, delivery charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States for securing only 7 subscribers for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. This set is not large enough to fit a child over six years of age. See special rule at foot of page.



GIRLS' SET



MISSSES' SET



LADIES' SET



CHILD'S SET

## SPECIAL RULE

APPLIES TO ALL PREMIUMS. If you cannot get all the subscribers we ask, for any premium you want, send 20 cents in cash instead of each subscriber you are short; for instance, Fur No. 591 is offered for 6 subscribers, or for 5 subscribers and 20 cents, or 4 subscribers and 40 cents, or 3 subscribers and 60 cents, or 2 subscribers and 80 cents; or 1 subscriber and \$1.00, and so on for all premiums.



## To Our Fair Competitors

You housewives who bake your own beans are about our only competitors. Those who buy ready-baked beans naturally choose Van Camp's. So let us discuss home baking.

First, think of the trouble, the time and the fuel. Think how convenient it is to have Van Camp's in the house, ready for instant serving.

Then the digestibility. Your beans are heavy food. They ferment and form gas. For, in a dry oven, you can't apply enough heat.

We bake in live steam—in ovens heated to 245 degrees. We bake in small parcels, so the full heat goes through. Van Camp's beans digest; they don't form gas. You get the whole of their food value.

Then the goodness. Van Camp's beans are mealy, nutty and whole. Steam baking breaks no skins. And Van Camp's are baked with the tomato sauce, so we get a delicious blend.

Thus we give you beans that are better than home-baked, and beans that are better for you.

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WITH TOMATO  
SAUCE

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Here is Nature's choicest food—84% nutriment. You can't afford to spoil it.

Here is a dish with the food value of meat, at a third the cost of meat. Surely you want your people to like it, and to eat it often.

Here are meals always ready—always fresh and savory.

Please compare your beans with Van Camp's. See which your people like best. See which best digest. After a test you'll never bake beans at home.

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Van Camp Packing Company, Established 1861 Indianapolis, Indiana



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# McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION



MARCH  
1909



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